

# MICHIGAN FARMER.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, the Mechanic Arts, and Rural and Domestic Affairs.

SEMI-MONTHLY.

Perfect Agriculture is the foundation of all Trade and Industry.—Liebig.

NEW SERIES.

VOL. VII.

DETROIT, JULY 1, 1849.

NO. 13.

## NOTES BY THE WAY.

BY THE EDITOR.

DETROIT, June 16th, 1849.

### Farm of Bela Hubbard, Esq.

During our brief stay in Detroit, we ram-  
bled a mile or two down the Detroit river  
where we met with farmer Hubbard, (who  
is one of the executive committee of the  
State Agricultural Society,) and very will-  
ingly turned aside for a few moments, in  
compliance with his invitation, to look in  
upon his farming operations a little. Mr.  
H.'s farm consists of two hundred and forty  
acres, situated on the river, about two  
miles below Detroit. From his residence  
there is a delightful view, both up and  
down the river. The city of Detroit,  
Belle Isle, the Detroit river to the Lake,  
the lower part of Lake St. Clair, and the  
Canada shore, the whole distance, in bold  
outline, are in full view: the village of Sand-  
wich is directly opposite.

The first thing which attracted atten-  
tion, was a sort of cove which puts back  
from the river, and which, we believe, is the  
inlet of a small creek. This cove is cover-  
ed with a species of wild rice, (similar to  
that which has been cracked up as abound-  
ing in Minnesota) which, he remarked, af-  
forded excellent feed for his cattle, and was  
profitable for pasture. Upon one edge of  
it, is quite a bed of sweet flag, which, boil-  
ed in sugar, he esteems a great luxury.  
And here we found what we regard as  
one of the most beautiful of all the beau-  
tiful things of earth, viz, the pond lily.  
The bed of this cove is muck and furnishes  
almost inexhaustable quantities of manure.

Next came the garden, which is filled  
with fruit trees and shrubbery. Among  
the great variety of fruit trees, the quince  
has a prominent place. He has something  
like a hundred bearing trees of this valu-  
able fruit. It has been customary to  
thrust the quince tree into some by corner,  
and leave it to sprawl itself out, so that no  
mortal can get near the body of it, if body  
it has. Whether this barbarous treatment  
is the result of the mistaken notion, that  
the tree will do just as well, or better, than  
if treated with the same civility which is

usually bestowed upon other kinds of fruit  
trees, or whether it is regarded as totally  
unworthy of attention, (an equally mistaken  
notion) we are at a loss to imagine. The  
quince, to be profitable, needs care and  
culture as well as other kinds of fruit. And  
it did us good to see an honorable place as-  
signed, in Mr. B.'s garden, to this hitherto  
despised outcast, there being a row of  
them, (will you believe it?) running proud-  
ly through the very centre of his garden,  
neatly trimmed, and holding up their heads  
like other trees. Whether the other trees  
which have so long enjoyed their aristoc-  
ratic pre-eminence, felt their pride nettled  
by being compelled to stand back, we do  
not know. At any rate, we hope the good  
work will go on, until this valuable tree  
shall every where rise from its degradation,  
and take its proper rank among the trees  
of the earth.

Mr. B. said he regretted, that he had  
not commenced trimming his quince trees  
earlier, and done it still more thoroughly.  
They might just as well, he said, have  
been made to lift up their tops so high that  
a man could walk under them without  
touching a limb, as to have them branch  
out lower down.

He has some of the choicest varieties of  
the plum, but the curculio is making sad  
work with them. He has this spring set  
out quite a yard of them by themselves,  
and is going to turn his hogs in among  
them. This has been said to be effectual.

From the river, the ground rises grad-  
ually to Fort street, or nearly to it, chang-  
ing from clay to sand. Fort street already  
extends to within about a mile of him, and  
will, at no distant day, be extended through  
to the Fort, and this will be the entrance in-  
to the city, from that direction. During  
the past spring Mr. B. has planted forest  
trees in rows on each side of Fort street  
across the entire width of his farm, and  
they appear to be all living and doing well.  
He adopted an expedient in transplanting  
of which, if the result is as favorable, as  
may be anticipated, he will give some ac-  
count in the Farmer. It is on the high  
ground upon this street, that he designs  
eventually to build.

And here we saw a striking instance of  
the effect of manure in destroying sorrel.  
Where the street runs, he neglected man-  
uring, a portion of the way, while on either  
side of it, the manure was plentifully ap-  
plied, and as a consequence, the unmanured  
portion is covered all over with sorrel,  
while, upon the manured portion, there is  
none to be seen.

In the centre of his barn yard, he has a  
basin, which has a clay bottom, into which  
all the drain from the yard runs. Into  
this he throws muck taken from the cove  
above mentioned, which, with the manure  
from the yard, makes an excellent compost.  
We have not unfrequently seen barn yards  
so situated as to carry the wash from them  
into some pond, or conveyed away, and all  
wasted. Miserable economy that!

We observed a plentiful supply of leached  
ashes about many of his fruit trees, and  
large heaps of them which had been  
brought from the city, and were in readi-  
ness to be used in the same way. Nothing  
he thinks, is better for fruit trees.

We had almost forgotten to say, that Mr.  
B. has a thriving young nursery, the trees  
of which are, many of them, large enough  
to transplant.

A little to the North from here is the  
nursery of Messrs Hubbard and Davis,  
which covers several acres, and to which  
they are constantly making additions. A  
little farther North still, and you come to  
the flourishing young nursery of Mr. Holmes,  
in which, we learn, he is making quite an  
advance the present season.

### Remedy for Clover Bloat.

C. A. Chipman Esq., of Avon, Oakland  
Co., whose attention was attracted to the  
inquiry of O. K. S. in reference to a reme-  
dy for the clover bloat, said to us the other  
day, that a table spoonful of saleratus, dis-  
solved in water, was an infallible remedy,  
the alkali operating to neutralize the acid  
which caused the bloat. If it is not effec-  
tual in twenty minutes, repeat the dose,  
and all will be well. He said this remedy  
had been thoroughly tested, and might be  
depended on as an effectual one. It is cer-  
tainly very important that all our farmers  
should be made acquainted with it.

**Detroit Agricultural Warehouse**

AND

**SEED STORE.**

**SPRAGUE & Co.** dealers in Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Horse Power Smut and Threshing Machines, Flower, Field and Garden Seeds, Bulbous Roots of all kind Fruit trees and Shrubbery, No. 30, Woodward Avenue, corner Woodbridge-st. Detroit, Mich.

The highest market price paid for grass and clover seed, dried apples, &c. &c. Consignments of pork, lard, butter, and produce generally respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Country dealers supplied at manufacturers' price. All orders by mail or otherwise faithfully executed. Our assortment will be found on examination, to comprise every thing wanted for use by the farmer, the dairyman and the gardener.

Farmers and dealers are cordially invited to call and examine our stock after the 20th of April when we shall open the establishment. Anything not comprised in our catalogue, which is called for, will be promptly furnished without any additional expense to the purchaser.

**Resolution**

Passed unanimously by the "State Agricultural Society" of the State of Michigan:

Resolved, That we are gratified to learn that Messrs. Sprague & Co. are establishing in Detroit, a warehouse for keeping improved agricultural machines and implements, and the choicest variety of seeds for gardens and farms, adapted to the wants of the people of this state, and hope that people living in Michigan will appreciate the benefits of such an establishment within our limits, and give it their patronage.

EPAPHRO. RANSOM, Pres't.

A. W. HOVEY, Secretary.  
March 24, 1849. if

**PETERS'**

**BUFFALO WOOL DEPOT—THIRD YEAR**  
I have established a Wool Depot upon the following plan. 1st. The wool is thrown into 11 sorts; Merino wool being No. 1, the grades numbering down from 1 to 5; the coarsest common wool being No. 5. Saxony wool is thrown into extra, and prime 1 and prime 2. Combing and De Laines make 2 sorts more. 2nd—I charge for receiving, sorting and selling, one cent per pound this includes all charges at the Depot, except insurance. 3rd—Sales are made for cash, except when otherwise directed by the owner.

All wool consigned to me should be marked with the owner's name. Warehouse, corner of Washington and Exchange streets.

Buffalo, Jan. 1, 1849. T. C. PETERS.

**Great Northern Route**

BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST,

BY WAY OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

**WILL** Commence operation on the opening of navigation, by which passengers will be taken between Chicago and Buffalo, in from 30 to 45 hours, and to New York in from 55 to 70 hours, shortening the time between Chicago and Buffalo to less than one-third that of any other route.

A Steamboat will leave Milwaukee every morning, and Chicago every morning and evening for New Buffalo, (the western terminus of the Railroad,) which with the Cars to Detroit, and Steamboats to Buffalo, will form two daily lines from Chicago to Buffalo, connecting directly with the Cars from Buffalo to Albany, and Steamboats to New York, or Cars to Boston.

Going west, a Steamboat will leave Buffalo every morning and evening, running from the Cars of the Albany and Buffalo Railroad, for Detroit, thence by Railroad to New Buffalo, and by Steamboat from the morning train at New Buffalo to Milwaukee and other ports, and from both trains to Chicago, connecting with the line of large Packets on the Illinois and Michigan Canal to La Salle, thence by the Express line of first class river Steamboats to St. Louis, and by the lower river Steamboats to towns on the Mississippi, and New Orleans. J. W. BROOKS,

Sup't Michigan Central Railroad.

**Detroit Seed Store,**  
**AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.**  
ESTABLISHED 1844

**Ready Made Clothing.**

THE Subscribers are now prepared to offer at their well known "Emporium," one of the latest and most

P A G

M I S N U

Books; Letter and Cap paper, plain and ruled; Quills, Ink, Sealing wax, Cutlery, Wrapping paper, Printing paper of all sizes; and Book, News and Cannister Ink of various kinds; Blank books, full and half bound, of every variety of ruling; Memorandum Books, &c. To Merchants, Teachers and others buying in quantities, a large discount made. Sabbath School and Bible Society Depository. jan. 1.

year, nor discontinued till all arrearages are paid. To clubs, five copies for four dollars.

Office on King's corner, third story.

**PRINTED BY GARRETT & GEIGER,**  
**BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,**

Corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues,  
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**Notes by the Way.**

BY THE EDITOR.

What would you think, gentle reader, if you were to see a section of rail road track (as straight as you could draw a line) all at once inspired with the power of locomotion, not exactly taking up its line of march, and winding its tortuous way over hill and dale like a snake—but throwing itself into the position which that reptile assumes when about to leap upon its victim.

What would you think of it? Would you not run to get out of its way?—That very thing we have seen with our own eyes—not exactly, neither, for we did not see the "critter" in the very act of locomotion, but we did see it, after it had moved into that very posture, in one instance, and in another, where it had thrown itself, (rail, foundation and all) out of a straight line, into a sort of a semi-circle.

Do you wonder how it could be? Easy enough, and no miracle about it either.—Do you not know, that iron or any other metal, is expanded by heat and contracted by cold? And are you not aware, that in laying down the iron rails, the ends are not allowed to touch each other by a quarter or half an inch, so that they can stretch themselves under the expanding influence of the heat of the sun? And suppose they should have the stretches so that there was not room enough left for them to lie in a straight line—and if it was easier for them to move sideways than either upwards or downwards, is it not manifest, that they must throw themselves into one or the other of the above postures? This was precisely the case with two or three sections of the road a few miles east of Niles, not only the iron rail, but the entire frame work of the road being moved with it from a straight line in the posture above described, insomuch that the cars were detained for some time, and it was with great difficulty they could be got over. The sections of the road, where this occurred, lay thro' sand banks, where the power of the sun was very great. It is but an illustration of the principles of Natural Philosophy.

*Normal Schools.*—While at Niles recently, we dropped in to hear a lecture on the subject of Normal Schools, by the Rev. S. Newberry, of Jackson, who is engaged, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, appointed by the Legislature, last winter, in carrying out the provisions of the law in reference to the establishment of a State Normal school. The lecturer gave a succinct and interesting account of the rise and

progress of the Normal School system, of the nature, character and design of the institution, and of the great blessings it was destined to confer upon the world. It had done more, wherever it had been introduced, to revolutionise the Common School system, and elevate its character, than all other causes combined.

The design of the institution was to *educate teachers*, and prepare them to discharge aright, the duties of their important vocation. To this end, they had a peculiar system of instruction, a system based upon the laws and adapted to the nature of the human mind, so that it was led on, by easy steps, from one stage of improvement to another, and the school-room, instead of being dreaded as a prison, becomes a place of cheerful resort, where the mind, relieved from the tedium and irksomeness to which it was doomed by the old system, rejoices in its enlargement, and bounds forward in its career of improvement.

By the provisions of our State Normal School Law, each county in the State is entitled to a free tuition for three times as many scholars as they send Representatives to the State Legislature. Twenty-five sections of the salt spring lands were appropriated for its support, which have recently been located by Mr. N., and he is now receiving propositions from prominent places in the State, in reference to its location, and the place which contributes most liberally for its establishment, other things being equal, will be the fortunate one. And certainly, the location of this institution, will be a matter of no small consequence to any village, which may be so fortunate as to secure it. The people of Niles are wide-awake on the subject, and have set themselves to work in earnest to secure the location.

This institution will be of the utmost importance to our farming population. No class in the community will be so much benefited by it as they, and its importance to them will be much enhanced by the provision made for instruction in Agricultural Chemistry, insomuch, that all who are educated in that institution, will go forth prepared to teach the elements of that science in the common school—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Mr. N., is the very man for pushing forward such an enterprise, bringing to his task, rare qualifications, and above all, the devotion of an undivided heart.

*Evidence of a short crop.*—As an evidence of the shortness of the last year's

wheat crop, it is only necessary to advert to the fact, that the vessels upon our Lakes have long since, been nearly idle for lack of freight, and many of them, laid up entirely. Three years ago this summer, vessels of every description, from the gallant three masted ship down to the merest scow, had full employ the season through, and so pressed were they with business, that their owners were fairly insolent, and would freight for no one but at prices of their own asking. Their profits were enormous.

*See their dependance upon the Farmer.* Then the men spoken of above, (the farmer's carriers) were in their glory. While the farmer was sweating in his fields, and scarcely got paid for his labor, bounteous as his crop was, these men were spreading their sails to the breeze, and putting on airs of mighty self-consequence. But see the change, and the reason of it. These very men are seen stalking about with countenances as forlorn as despair itself—and what ails them? Why nothing—only the crop of the farmer has come short. And yet these are the men, who "*have nothing to do with agriculture!*" Marvelous! and what adds to the marvel, is the fact, that the farmer, all this time, wears a comparatively cheerful aspect. Though his crop came short, he was not (unless in an extreme case) so dependant upon it, but that, by a little good management, he has got along very comfortably, and feels a good degree of buoyancy of spirit, as he looks abroad upon his own independant domain.

Far be it from us to attempt to foster prejudices, and array one class of community against another. There is, to some extent, a mutual dependance of all the different departments of human industry upon each other. But what we wish distinctly to impress upon every mind, in relation to this matter, is, that while there is this mutual dependance, running through all the different branches of industrial pursuit, there is a sense in which every other branch is dependant upon agriculture,—a sense in which agriculture is *not* dependant upon them; and a sense too, which at this moment is deeply graven upon every heart.

And it were well in our business men, to sit quietly down at the feet of Him who laid out the frame work of human society, and receive with the docility of little children, the lesson which he is now so forcibly teaching them.



And it were well if our legislators would profit by this lesson, and no longer overlook the great, leading interest of the country, as though it were unworthy to enter into their calculations. It is, true, as was remarked to us by Gov. Woodbridge the other day, that while agriculture is the great interest of the country, no interest had received less attention at the hands of the general government; and he went on to specify several ways in which the government might aid this great interest, in perfect consistency with the provisions of the constitution, such as endowing agricultural schools, gathering statistics, collecting rare and choice seeds, through our foreign embassies, from the four quarters of the globe, &c., &c.

### State Agricultural Society—a thing to be Deplored.

We regret exceedingly, and it is a thing to be greatly deplored and deprecated, by all the friends of agricultural improvement in our young and rising commonwealth, that any jealousies should arise, either political, professional, or of any other character, to interfere with the onward progress of this society, which has but just struggled its way into being, and which, in its present infant state, needs the fostering care of every true friend of the cause.

We have been lead to these remarks from having seen an article circulating in some of the political papers of this state, the design of which seemed to be to raise a prejudice against the society, in view of the fact, that some of the leading members of the present dominant party in this state were somewhat efficient in getting it up, and are numbered among its officers.

We have not taken the pains to ascertain what proportion of the officers of the society, belong to this, that, or the other political party, nor did it ever occur to us, that it was of any sort of consequence. No one, we presume, will accuse us of being a party politician, in the sense in which that word is generally understood, and we will venture to say, that we were the first to suggest the name of Gov. Ransom for President, as we did in writing to Senator Dort (who also belongs to that party) on the subject of organizing a state society. We suggested the name of Gov. R. because, from what we knew of him, we judged that no man in the state, would be more efficient at the head of the Society than he.

If there has been an unequal distribution of the offices of the society, in this re-

spect, we have no manner of doubt, that it has been purely accidental, and in future, it would be well to have a special regard to this matter, that all may stand shoulder to shoulder, in support of the common cause.

### The Chess Question.

We have received a communication from friend Gibbons in opposition to our views on the subject of transmutation as heretofore casually expressed, which we shall publish in our next. Mr. G., expresses the hope that the editor will retire from the field, and leave the vindication of so unprofitable a doctrine to correspondents. We assure him that we would be very glad to do so, and if he will show us a way in which we can get out of the scrape, honorably, and with a clear conscience, we will thank him. But in order to do this, there must be some way to dispose of the following difficulties; first, a settled conviction on our part, that the doctrine is true, and that we are abundantly able to make it appear so; and secondly, that this doctrine being true, cannot be unprofitable, and furthermore, that we are able to make this also abundantly appear.

Now if friend G., with these considerations staring him in the face, can discover any possible way of retreat for us, we will most cheerfully back right straight out.

We have also received a private letter from Mr. Lewis Cone, of Troy, who sends us his name as a new subscriber, and the money along with it, at the same time protesting against our views on that subject. Will Mr. C., be so good as to send us by mail the copy of the Genessee Farmer, to which he alludes. We will return it safely to him.

Will Mr. C. also do us and the public the favor of communicating for the Farmer, the views to which he alludes, on the general subject of wheat growing?

### State Fair.

It is truly with great satisfaction that we announce the fact, that the sum required to defray the expenses of the State Fair in September, has been raised by subscription in this city. It is a source of equal gratification to know, that other prominent places in the State have manifested equal liberality with a view of securing the holding of the Fair at their respective places.—It shows the right spirit, and in their turn each of those places will be favored with a gala day of the Society.

It has been gratifying to us, in our visits

to different parts of the State, to witness the interest manifested on the subject by our intelligent and enterprising farmers.—They have looked forward to the occasion in joyful expectation, and hail it as the day dawn of better things for Michigan.

### Our "Notes by the Way."

It will be remembered, that in the editorial correspondence, published in our last, we gave some account of the ravages of the cholera among the California emigrants on the authority of two "intelligent gentlemen," who had returned, the one from Council Bluffs, and the other from the Rio Grande. We never expected to see or hear from them again, and it was with delightful surprise, that we opened the letter which contained the following communication from one of them.

SHERMAN, June 25, 1849.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MICHIGAN FARMER:—Yesterday, as I drew back from the supper-table, a lady put the Michigan Farmer of June 15 into my hand, and requested me to read that portion of your editorial, entitled "*the cholera among the Californian emigrants.*" I read it with increasing interest and surprise! I paused, and said this narration has been gleaned out of me. I was surprised at the accuracy and minute rehearsal of my conversation at Niles. As a whole, it is very correct. There are two slight errors in regard to the names of places in it, which ought to be corrected.

First, "before he left Council Bluffs," &c. It should be, "before he left Fort Independence," a trader came in on the Santa Fe route to Fort Independence, who stated, he had met California Emigrants from one hundred to a hundred and fifty miles out, and that the Cholera was among them, and that he passed a number of dead men's bodies, lying on the ground, rotting in their blankets. This was the current report on board the steamboat Tamerlain, Capt. Hubble. The 10th day of May, I left Council Bluffs, and there had been no cholera there then. Second, you say the principle village is Keyssville, it should be Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Kanesville Post Office, is the only Post Office in the west part of the State of Iowa.

Very respectfully, your  
"INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN."

*The Michigan Farmer remembered*—It will be seen, by a reference to the list of premiums to be awarded by the Kalamazoo Co. Agricultural Society, at their Fair in September, published upon another page, that a kind remembrance has been bestowed upon the Michigan Farmer.

For the Michigan Farmer.  
**Kalamazoo in the Field.**

KALAMAZOO, June 20, 1849.

MR. ISHAM: Dear Sir:—Enclosed, is a copy of the list of premiums, offered by the Kalamazoo Co. Agricultural Society for 1849, which I would like you to publish if you think proper. You will perceive, that in making their list, the Executive Committee, have given the Michigan Farmer, for one year, in some instances, instead of paying the cash, believing, that the more our farmers read good Agricultural Journals the better will be their tillage and crops, and the more interest they will take in the prosperity of the Society. The weather is very warm here, and the earth is getting parched for the want of rain. Corn is backward. Wheat looks middling. I think, that at our fall meeting, we shall be able to send you a goodly list of new subscribers, accompanied by the cash, which latter article is at this time, exceeding scarce.

very respectfully, your obe't serv't

ALFRED THOMAS.

**Fourth Annual Fair of the Kalamazoo Co. Agricultural Society.**

The Fourth Annual Fair and Show will be held at Kalamazoo, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 10th and 11th of October next.

**PREMIUMS.**

For the best prairie farm, reference being had to cultivation, stock, improvements, &c., table-spoons, valued at \$8 00

2d best, do do tea spoons, 6 00

best opening or timbered land farm, table-spoons, valued at 8 00

2d best, do do tea-spoons, 6 00

**GRAINS.**

best 5 acres of wheat, 5 00

2d best, do do 3 00

best 5 acres of corn, 3 00

2d best, do do 2 00

best 3 acres of spring wheat, 3 00

**SEEDS.**

for the greatest amount of red clover seed from one acre, 5 00

2d do do 3 00

**HORSES.**

best stallion kept in the county six months prior to this Fair, silver cup 5 00

2d best, do do 3 00

best 3 years old stud colt raised in the co., 2 00

best 2 do do Mich. Farmer 1 year

best 1 do do do do do

sucking, do do do

best brood mare, 3 00

2d best, do 2 00

best mare and colt, 3 00

best 3 years old mare, 2 00

do 2 do do Michigan Farmer 1 year

do 1 do do do do do

best mare colt suckieg, Mich. Farmer 1 year.

best single mare or gelding raised in the co., 3 00

best pair matched horses, 5 00

**CATTLE.**

best bull not less than 3 years old, 4 00

2d best, do do do Mich. Farmer one year.

3d best, Michigan Farmer one year.

best 2 years old bull, do do

do 1 years old do do do

best milch cow over 3 years old, 4 00

2d best, do do do Michigan Farmer.

best 3 years old heifer, do do

do 2 do do do do do

do 1 do do do do do

best bull calf, do do

do heifer do do do

best yoke of oxen not less than 5 years old, 4 00

2d best, do do do do do 2 00

best yoke 4 years old steers, 3 00

do 3 do do do Mich. Farmer.

do 2 do do do do do

best fattened ox or cow, silver vase, 4 00

2d do do do do do do 2 00

best 5 yoke of oxen from one town-ship, 5 00

**SHEEP.**

best buck, "Morrell on sheep,"

2d do Michigan Farmer,

best ewe, "Morrell on sheep,"

2d do Michigan Farmer.

best 5 ewes, "Morrell on sheep."

best 5 lambs, Michigan Farmer.

**SWINE.**

best boar, 3 00

2d do Michigan Farmer.

best sow, 3 00

2d do Michigan Farmer.

best sow and litter of pigs, 3 00

best exhibition of hogs from one farm, 3 00

**HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS.**

best sample cheese, 50 lbs or more, 2 00

2d do do do do do 1 00

best sample of butter, 30 lbs or more,

put up in May or June, 3 00

best 15 lbs of butter, put up at any time, 2 00

best wool carpet, not less than 20 yards, 3 00

2 do do do do do 2 00

best rug, 2 00

2 do 1 00

best hearth rug, 1 00

2d do do 75

best woolen shawl, 1 00

2d do do 75

best plaid woolen, 10 yards or more, 2 00

2d do do 1 00

best piece of flannel, 2 00

2d do do 1 00

best piece of frocking, 2 00

2d do do 1 00

best pair of woolen stockings, 1 00

2d do do do 75

best pair of wollen mittens, 75

2d do do do 50

best pair of wollen gloves, 75

2d do do do 50

best woolen coverlet, 3 00

2d do do 2 00

best woolen quilt, 3 00

2d do do 2 00

best sample of needle-work of different varieties, discretionary premium according to merit,

best sample of apples, 12 varieties, 4 of each to be given to the Society for distribution, 3 00

2d do do do do do 2 00

**MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.**

best farm wagon for team purposes 5 00

best farmer's pleasure wagon, 5 00

best 2 horse lumber sleigh, 2 00

best pleasure sleigh or cutter, 3 00

best plow for prairie land, 3 00

best plow for openings, 3 00

best harrow, 3 00

best corn cultivator, 3 00

best two-horse wheat cultivator, 3 00

best shovel plow, 2 00

best corn hoe, 1 00

best axe, 1 00

best sett of double harness for teaming, 3 00

best sett for plowing, reference being had to simplicity strength and cheapness, 2 00

best double pleasure harness, 3 00

best buggy harness, 3 00

best farm wheelbarrow, 2 00

best grain cradle, 1 00

best grain rake, 50

best horse rake, 2 00

best six axe-helves, 50

best six corn brooms, 1 00

best churn, 1 00

best straw cutter, 2 00

best washing machine, 2 00

**COMMITTEES.**

*On Farms.*—A. Y. Moore, Delamore,

Duncan, E. B. Dyckman.

*On Horses.*—Wm. Bair, Martin Lothrop,

Wm. Dana.

*On Cattle.*—Philo Vradenburgh, Steph-

en Eldred, George Leland.

*On Sheep.*—Wm. Chester Gibbs, Asa

B. Brown, S. P. Cobb.

*On Swine.*—Chas. E. Stuart, Samuel

Hackett, Allison, Kinnee.

*On Household Products.*—H. G. Wells,

D. S. Walbridge, Alexander Cameron.

*Manufactured Articles.*—John Sleeper,

Orra Bush, Barny Earle.

*Committee of Arrangements.*—Chas. E.

Stuart, D. S. Walbridge, S. P. Cobb.

*Marshall.*—Doctor J. H. White.

**REGULATIONS.**

No stock will be entitled to a premium

without competition.

Animals which took the first premium at the

last fair cannot compete for it at this in

the same capacity.

Competitors for premium on grain and

seeds must leave a notice with the secreta-

ry on the day of the fair, and for farms by

the first day of August.

The various committees and officers of

the society, will please meet at the Secreta-

ry's office in the Court House at 9 o'clock

A. M. on Wednesday the first day, and all



stock must be entered by 12 o'clock on that day.

At 10 o'clock on the 2nd day, the committees will commence their examination, and immediately after dinner, their reports will be received, and address delivered, and the election of officers for the coming year.

The committee of arrangements will provide pasture for stock remaining over night.

We would invite the friends of Agriculture from other counties (although they cannot compete for premiums,) to give us their countenance, and add to the interest of our exhibition by their products.

#### How to Analyze Soils.

As we have had various inquiries from individuals in different parts of the state in reference to some competent person to analyze soils, we have thought it better to put the farmer in a way to be his own analyzer. The following directions by Bela Hubbard Esq., are very plain and simple—any one but an absolute fool, can understand and follow them, and they are sufficiently minute for all practical purposes. Mr. H. has been several years engaged in the geological survey of the state, and is as well qualified as any man in it, to give directions on the subject.

For the Michigan Farmer.

#### Analysis of the Soils of our state.

MR. ISHAM:—In answer to your request of a reply to inquiries made through the Farmer, for analysis of soils, I send you a simple formula, which I have frequently used. It constitutes the method pursued by the state Geological Corps, and the final report of their labors would have exhibited the results of its application to a great variety of soils, collected for the purpose in every part of the state. Since the state, in its poverty, has abandoned that undertaking, and in the absence of any provision made by our University, I can recommend nothing better than that each agriculturist analyze his own soils.

The simple and cheap process here proposed will require only the following implements.

A common clay crucible, or if not conveniently had, a small iron dish. A viol of muriatic acid, with glass stopper. A balance, sufficiently delicate to weigh grains, with weights from one grain to 100.

The results will exhibit the proportions of coarse sand and silica, alumina, lime, animal and vegetable matter, and water of combination. Now, the proportions of the three former of these constituents which compose the best soils, may be stated, generally as silica and coarse silex, 55, alumina, 25, lime 20 grains, so that the experimen-

talist may determine whether an addition of any one of these earths may be advantageously made. It should be noted also whether a considerable proportion of the silex is sufficiently coarse to render the soil porous, and easily permeable to water and roots of plants.

It is not, however, to be supposed that these earths alone, are sufficient to render a soil fertile, or that their presence in proper proportions obviates any of the necessity for manures. In fact, the effect of an application of lime may be scarcely apparent without a supply of vegetable matter with which it may enter into combination forming with the undecomposed vegetable fibre a soluble salt, capable of being directly absorbed into the plant.

It is true that a more detailed and expensive chemical process would exhibit also the presence or absence of other principles essential to vegetation, but these originate mainly in the manures, which mingle artificially with the soil; are either volatile in their nature, uncertain, or independent of the proper basis of the soil itself, and it therefore happens that the practical result of such an analysis is frequently very unimportant. The character and proportions of the ingredients thus supplied should have special reference to the crop to be raised, and can not be measured by any standard table.

#### RULES OF ANALYSIS

1. In collecting the soil for analysis be careful to note whether and how long the soil has been under cultivation; select, if possible, from a portion of the field that has not been lately if at all manured, and take that which lies a few inches below the surface, but above the subsoil,—say about a quart in the whole.

2. Sift or pick out all the coarse roots and sticks and all pebbles above the size of a pin's head, and make a note of the proportionate quantity of such pebbles, &c., to the fine earth, as well as of their general size and character. Intermix and pulverize the remainder by rubbing in the hands, and dry thoroughly in the sun or a warm room.

3. Of the soil thus sifted and dried, weigh out 200 grains. Bake this over a slow fire, in the crucible or upon a sheet of white paper, to a degree where the paper or a small pine stick pressed against the bottom of the crucible begins to turn brown. Weigh it a second time,—the loss in weight will show the quantity of water of combination contained in the soil.

4. Return the baked soil to the crucible, cover closely with a piece of thin iron, and let it be brought to a red heat, until all the animal and vegetable matter is burned out. This will be shown on stirring with a slip of glass, by the absence of glimmering sparks. If animal matter be present, the odor, while burning, will be similar to that of burning feathers, while the vegetable matter smells like burning peat. Weigh again, and set down the loss for the organic matter contained in the soil.

5. Weigh out another 200 grains, sifted and pulverised as before, put into a glass tumbler, and pour on it muriatic acid until covered half an inch. Stir with a glass rod. The lime will be dissolved in the acid. Observe carefully whether any bubbles arise; these are carbonic acid gas and show the presence of carbonate of lime. Dilute the acid by adding pure water until the tumbler be half full. Let it stand an hour. Make a filter of porous paper, in the form of a funnel; filter the solution through it. Wash the residuum on the filter until the water passes through tasteless. Dry and weigh this insoluble matter, and its loss may be set down as the amount of carbonate (and phosphate) of lime contained in it.

Now boil the insoluble matter in a quart of water for half an hour; filter and weigh as before,—the loss set down as sulphate of lime.

6. Take another 200 grains of the pulverised soil, and put into a pint tumbler of water. Stir it well for about five minutes and let it stand not longer than one minute. The coarse particles and silex will have settled, while the alumina and impalpable matter will be held suspended in the liquid. Pour off this liquid, and if any of the impalpable matter still remains, repeat the process. Dry and weigh the settlements that remain, and set it down as coarse sand and silica. The loss set down as alumina.

It may also be desirable still further to obtain a division of the coarse sand from the silex by separating through a fine sieve and note the proportions of each.

BELA HUBBARD.

DETROIT, June 20th, 1849.

Will our correspondents do us the favor to uniformly furnish their names. If they do not choose to have their names appended to their communications, we shall at least, insist upon their communicating them to us, that we may be able to vouch for the authenticity of any statements that may be made.

**HORTICULTURAL.**

J. C. HOLMES, EDITOR OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

**Work for the Gardener.**

Continue to fasten the rapidly growing shoots of the grape vine to the trellis or wall. Where the fruit has set in too great abundance, cut out some of the bunches and thin out the berries from the remaining ones.

Bulbs; such as crocus, tulips, narcissus and hyacinth, may now be taken up, spread them until dry, then wrap each bulb in a paper and lay them in a dry cool place until the last of September, or first of October, when the ground having been prepared for their reception, they should again be planted.

Scaly bulbs, such as Lily's, Crown Imperials &c., must not be kept out of the ground a great length of time, but should once in two or three years be taken up, separated and planted immediately. Transplant Annuals and Biennials from the seed beds. Those who have not yet set out their cabbage plants, will find it to their advantage to plant them in trenches in order to avoid the grub that in many situations is very destructive.

We have set out three thousand cabbage plants this season in the following manner. We ploughed trenches one foot deep, throwing the earth into ridges on each side, then filled in about three inches deep with old, well rotted manure, and covered with three inches of earth. The plants were then placed in the trenches by hand, without setting stick or dibble. Out of the whole lot, not half a dozen have failed. The cut worm, which has been very destructive in the neighborhood, has not made its appearance among these plants. The black flea made an attack upon a few of them, but once dusting the plants with lime put an end to the visits of these insects.

**A Trip to Canada.**

We have just returned from a short visit to Rosebank, near Amherstburgh C. W. the residence of our friend, J. Dougall, Esq.

This is indeed a lovely spot, and well may he name it Rosebank, for it is situated upon a high bank of the Detroit river, and the spacious lawn in front of the mansion, was at the time of our visit literally covered with roses of every shade and variety. Mr. D. is an enthusiast in both Horticulture and Agriculture.

Ten years since, when he purchased this spot, it was an uncultivated wilderness, now may be found there, standard trees of

many of the choicest varieties of apples, pears, cherries, peaches, plums, apricots, and nectarines, in full bearing. But the curculio has made sad work with his plums, apricots and nectarines. The birds call for their portion of the cherries as fast as they ripen, and they are very sure to take the largest share. The strawberries were very fine, we had the pleasure of examining and testing many varieties, among them the old Virginia scarlet, Hudson's Bay, Hudson of Cincinnati, Swainstone's seedling, Ross' Phenix, Bishop's Orange, and Hovey's seedling. We found the largest fruit upon Hovey's seedling, but the berries were few and not so highly flavored as some other varieties. Whatever this strawberry may be at the East, it is not a prolific bearer at the west.

Mr. D. has set apart a portion of his grounds for a nursery, he has a fine collection of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. One possessing his skill, taste and enthusiasm must of course have good success in the undertaking.

*Flowers.*—Flowers, of all created things, are the most innocent and simple, and most superbly complex playthings for childhood, ornaments of the grave! Flowers! beloved by the idiot, and studied by the deep thinking man of science, flowers! that of perishing things are most perishing, yet of all earthly things are the most heavenly; flowers! that unceasingly expand to heaven their graceful, and to man their cheerful looks; partners of human joy, soothers of human sorrow, fit emblems of the victor's triumphs—of the young bride's blushes—welcome to crowded halls, and graceful upon solitary graves!

*The Effect of Charcoal on Flowers.*—The following extract cannot fail to be interesting to the botanist and the chemist, as well as to every lady who has a rose-bush in her garden, or a flower-pot in her parlor. It is from the Paris "Horticultural Review" of July last translated by Judge Meigs, of New York, for the Farmers' Club of the American Institute. The experiments described were made by Robert Berauds, who says:—About a year ago I made a bargain for a rose-bush, of magnificent growth and full of buds. I waited for them to blow, and expected roses worthy of such a noble plant, and of the praises bestowed upon it by the vender. At length when it bloomed, all my hopes were blasted. The flowers were of a faded color, and I discovered that I had only a middling multiflora, stale enough. I therefore resolved to sacrifice it to some experiments which I had in view. My attention had been captivated with the effects of charcoal as stated in some English publications. I then covered the earth in the pot, in which my rosebush was, about

half an inch deep with pulverized charcoal! Some days after I was astonished to see the roses, which bloomed, of as fine lively rose color as I could wish! I determined to repeat the experiment; and therefore, when the rosebush had done flowering, I took off the charcoal and put fresh earth about the roots. You may conceive that I waited for the next spring impatiently, to see the result of this experiment. When it bloomed, the roses were, as at first, pale and discolored; but, by applying the charcoal as before, the roses soon resumed their rosy red color. I tried the powdered charcoal likewise in large quantities upon my petunias, and found that both the white and the violet flowers were equally sensible to its action. It always gave great vigor to the red or violet colors of the flowers, and the white petunias became veined with red or violet tints; the violets became covered with irregular spots of a bluish or almost black tint. Many persons who admired them thought that they were new varieties from the seed. Yellow flowers are (as I have proved) insensible to the influence of the charcoal."

From the Wool Grower.

**Cultivation of the Balsam, or Balsamine.**

MR. EDITOR:—The balsam is a much finer flower than it is generally considered. When properly cultivated, the double balsam is one of the finest annuals we have. To give them a proper chance, they should be started early in the season, in a hot bed, or in pots in the house; the seeds put in as early as March, and then turned out in the border the middle or last of May, as the season may be. In putting in seeds, put in two or three in a place, and when well started, pull away the weak ones. Be sure you have good full seed. The weak, half-ripened seed of any thing is of little value. They require a great deal of room, and should stand *single*. A balsam plant should stand fully three feet from any other branching plant. A single balsam, by this means, will give, in the full a thousand blossoms, each one as large as a Burgundy rose. Great watchfulness is necessary to secure the seed from these fine flowers, very little being formed, and when formed is thrown off by the pods bursting as soon as ripe.

This is the English gardeners' mode of managing the balsam, and none bring them to such perfection. In fine, a balsam plant in October, before the frosts, cultivated in this way, is a tree of itself. L.

For the Michigan Farmer.

**Fruit &c. in Genesee Co.**

MR. EDITOR:—The season here is cold. Wheat crop and Meadows are doing well. We expect an abundant crop of apples, and wild fruit of all kinds. Strawberries are now ripe. We will have but few peaches. Grapes are in blossom, and give promise of a rich harvest. SINCENSIS.

GENESEE, June 9th, 1849.



**Pomological Archaeology.**

I have headed this article "Pomological Archaeology," because it treats of the pomology of an age long prior to our own, and of which but little is now known.

The subject to which I wish more particularly to direct attention now, is the nomenclature of some of our oldest apples, whose names either convey no meaning at all, or have become so distorted as to lose all trace of the original form.

**Pearmain.**—These are among our oldest English apples, and of which I believe the Winter Pearmain is the type. In this, I suspect, I differ from the Horticultural Society's Catalogue of Fruits, where the "Old Pearmain" is made synonymous with the Herefordshire, or Royal Pearmain; but still, I am of opinion, that the Winter Pearmain is the original. It is mentioned by Gerard, in his "Herbal," in the "Husbandman's Fruitful Orchard," and by Ralph Austen, whilst I find no notice of the Royal Pearmain, till the time of Rea (1665), of which he says, "It is much bigger and better tasted than the common kind."

It seems to have been long a matter of doubt, as to the origin and signification of this word Pearmain. My attention was first attracted to its derivation, by observing, that Gerard writes it Pearmaine, and both in the "Husbandman's Fruitful Orchard," and Coles's "Adam and Eden," it is written Peare-maine. The last syllable of the word being the same as I had observed Charlemagne, written Charlemaine in works of these periods, suggested the idea that Pearmain was similar; and as Charlemagne is Carolus Magnus gallicised, so also Pyrus magnus gallicised gave Poire magne (the large Pear), which, slightly transformed, is Peare-maine, or Pearmain. The name of the Pearmain, is, therefore, in allusion to the shape of those apples so called, being similar to that of a Pear.

**Pippins.**—This is derived from the French word *Pepin*, signifying a kernel, of the seed of Apples, Pears, and Quinces.—I am not prepared to say, what variety is the type of this class, if, indeed, there is any one more than another, for I find the term applied by the early authors, not only to the seed, but to seedling Apples generally. Thus we find, Leonard Mascall, in 1572, instructing "Howe to dung your wyld trees come of Pepynes," and "when so ever ye de replante or change your Pepin trees from place to place, in so removing often the stocks, the frute thereof shall also change, but the frute which doth come of grafting doth always kepe the forme and nature of the tree whereof he is taken: for as I have sayde, as often as the Pepin trees be removed to a better ground the frute thereof be so much amended."

**Queenings.**—These, of which the Winter Queening is the type, are also among the oldest varieties cultivated in our orchards and gardens. Like those mentioned above, the name is of French origin, and is derived from *coin*, a corner, from the appearance of corners or angles on the sides of

the fruit; hence, also, we have coins or quoins, the corner stone of a building.—This seems to have been the sense in which our early pomologists viewed it, because Rea, in his "Pomona," when speaking of the Winter Queening, says, "it succeeds incomparably on the Paradise Apple, as the Calville and all other sorts of Queenings do," regarding the Calville also as a Queening, because of the angularity of its shape.

It will be observed, that the names of the fruits noticed above, are derived from the French, but it does not follow that the fruits themselves were introduced from the Continent. We have no mention of any of these varieties by the early French writers; on the contrary, De Quintinye, in speaking of the Pearmain, calls it "La Drue Permain d'Angleterre," the dense English Pearmain, in allusion, I apprehend, to the firmness of its flesh.

When it is considered that the French was, for a long period, the spoken language of the higher classes of this country, we need not wonder at our oldest fruits receiving French appellations; they rather confirm us in the belief, that they existed in the country long before the period at which authors generally have fixed their introduction. It is on this account, therefore, that I believe the varieties I have noticed, so far from being of foreign origin, are the original and rightful representatives of our early English pomology.—(*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1849, p. 180.)

For the Michigan Farmer.

**Flowers.**

YPSILANTI, June 25, 1849.

MR. EDITOR:—I hope to have a suitable opportunity to add my mite to your floral display to-morrow, but fear I shall be disappointed this time.

We have now in bloom several fine varieties of *Campanula* larger than I ever saw before. Also *Digitalis* in boxes, very beautiful. I have in bloom 8 varieties of the *Anterrhinum*. Of the *Dianthus*, we have 27 varieties, the larger number in fine bloom. The beauty of the rose season is nearly over, but many remain. I trust the "last rose of summer," will not soon be left "blooming alone."

My favorite Annuals, the *Petunias*, and *Phlox Drummondii*, have been in fine bloom for a month past. To succeed in having flowers from *Petunias* all summer, I take in the autumn, before frost comes on, a young plant or slip, if no small plants suitable are growing in the garden. I keep them in a pot with other plants in the house. They come into bloom generally in March, and as soon as the danger of early frosts are over I transplant it in the garden, where it continues to throw out its beautiful flowers in succession all summer, or until cut off by the frosts of autumn.

Being anxious to have early flowers of the *Phlox Drummondii*, I last year planted seeds the last of July, they did not come into flower before frost came. I covered the bed with a light covering of dried leaves. They were all living this spring, and were transplanted to the border in May, they came into flower finely on the first of the present month, and from present appearances bid fair to continue in flower until cold weather. I planted seeds of the same plant on the first of May, the plants from these will not come into bloom before the last of July. You will perceive the advantage derived by the plan of late sowing the year previous, if, as appears by this experiment, they will live out through the winter.

FLORA.

**Detroit Horticultural Society.**

The Detroit Horticultural Society held its second exhibition for the season, on Tuesday, 26th June. The principal fruit exhibited was the strawberry; currants and gooseberries were not quite ripe. We noticed upon the table a dish of very fine Russet apples from Linus Cone, of Troy.—The collection of green house plants was extensive and rich. A large plant of Double *Brugmansia*, with its immense trumpet shaped flowers, attracted much attention.—There was a fine display of roses, and some beautiful specimens of the *Phlox Van Houtti*, *Phlox Pieta*, *Phlox Paniculata*, &c. A want of room forbids a more extended notice of this interesting exhibition at this time. Premiums were awarded as follows:

1st prem. on strawberries,	Dr. Duffield
2d	do H. Jones.
3d	do B. G. Stimson.

On gooseberries, F. Raymond; on cherries, B. G. Stimson; currants, F. Raymond; best collection of flowers, J. Ford; lettuce, do; rhubarb, do; asparagus, do; radishes, George Crabb; *Pelargoniums*, J. Ford; *Fuschia*, Ford; best collection roses, Mrs. Gillett; best collection cut flowers, Hubbard & Davis; best bouquet, Mrs. Gillett; green-house plants, J. Ford; white Alpine strawberries, Mrs. Jones; bouquet, Mrs. H. Hallock; gratuity on apples, very fine samples, L. Cone, of Troy, Oakland co; gratuity on *Brugmansia Knightii*, B. G. Stimson; flower design, Mrs. A. C. Hubbard, Troy; blackberry and currant wines made in 1848, Mrs. J. Palmer.

For the Michigan Farmer.

**Striped Bugs.**

To kill striped bugs that sometimes commit depredations upon the cucumber and melon vines, take one quart of hen dung and put it in a pail of water, let it stand over night, in the morning, stir it well, and turn it upon the vines through a common water-pot with the nose off. The effect will be immediate and sure death to the bugs. I have tried it, and speak from experience.

JAS. A. COLE.

Springwells, June, 1849.

## MICHIGAN FARMER.

WARREN ISHAM, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY.

Terms, \$1 in advance—five copies for \$4.

## Letter from the Editor, No. XV.

JACKSON, June 20th, 1849.

*The difference.* What a difference there is in men? Every where we meet with individuals, who have enjoyed apparently equal advantages for storing their minds with information, but who are intellectually as far assunder, as though they belonged to different orders of beings. A striking illustration of this remark was exhibited to us in the persons of two individuals, our fellow passengers in the cars when we went out, the other day. Both were educated men, and both had enjoyed the advantages of extensive travel, both in this country and in Europe. But here the parallel ends. One of them was full of useful information, which he had picked up, on the right hand and on the left, as he went along, while the other, though he had quite a bodily appearance, and something of a wise look, might just as well have staid at home, so far as the benefit to be derived from travel, is concerned. By no possibility could a useful idea be pumped out of him—not because he was averse to the communication of his thoughts, but because it was not in him. And all that we could learn from him was, that he had passed through certain countries of Europe, and rambled over the pleasure grounds of gentlemen.

And it is not a very difficult matter to detect this difference in men, from a simple glance at their physiognomy. There are multitudes passing in the cars, whom we never take the trouble to approach, because we judge, from their appearance, that it would only be throwing away time upon them. Whenever we see the wandering, vacant eye, and the expressionless countenance, we know, that there is nothing there. On the other hand, when we see a man with an eye beaming with intelligence, and a countenance lit up from within, him we approach, in the confident expectation, that we shall elicit something valuable—and very seldom have we been disappointed.

And the same difference in persons, of apparently equal advantages, obtrudes itself upon our observation every day. Nor is the superiority of the one over the other to be ascribed, in our opinion, to any original superior strength of the mental facul-

ties, so much as to the *habit of mental activity* to which the mind has been tutored. A mind may be so dwarfed and stupified by inaction, that the most interesting objects, fail to make any impression upon it. And no where is this difference in men more strikingly exemplified than among our farming population, and we cannot but express the high gratification it has afforded us to meet with so many of our farmers who, by the right use of the faculties which God has given them, have risen to a high order of intelligence—and we pity them most sincerely, and tender them our sympathies, in view of the mortification they must feel, in looking around them, to see their noble profession degraded and disgraced by the ignorance and stupidity of so many engaged in it, and in being compelled, by reason of their association with a class of men which are but little elevated above the quadrupeds which they drive, to participate, to some extent, in their degradation. Their only hope of deliverance seems to be, that the situation of these men will become so uncomfortable by the light which is poured around them, that they will either be aroused to mental action, or be driven away into some dark corner of the earth, where they may live and die, and rot, in undisturbed repose.

*A doleful sound.* A gentleman in the cars, remarked, that the ferry boat at Detroit had a very bad cough, and that it made a most doleful noise, as though it was just gone with the consumption, and not very unlike that of the donkey when it undertakes to laugh. Aye, indeed, said we, and where have you seen the donkey? In all the four quarters of the globe, he replied—in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, and that is just the noise he makes, when he fixes his mouth for a laugh—the doleful sound is still in my ears, he added.

*Things in Egypt.* It would occupy quite too much space in our columns to relate all the interesting things which we learned from the gentleman above spoken of, and we will content ourselves with simply recording some of his remarks in respect to Egypt.

In regard to the general character of the population, he remarked, that nothing was truer than the prophetic representations of them in holy writ. Egypt was in truth "the basest of kingdoms." Her people were ignorant, degraded, treacherous, spiritless and mean, having no redeeming trait in their characters. They are mere tenants at will, and have nothing they can

call their own; the Pacha being the proprietor of the soil, and his will being law, he takes from them just what he pleases. And what must be the condition of a country, where there is no security for either life or property? The poor wretches have not the spirit to resist the atrocious wrongs which are practiced upon them, and quietly submit to them without even seeming to know that they are wrongs. Some thirty or forty years ago, there was a race of men among them, the Mamelukes, numbering some 30,000, in whom the spirit of civil liberty lingered, and who gave much trouble to the Pacha. These men were brought together, upon some pretence (we think they were invited to a feast) and while they were in this defecate condition, their arms being laid aside for the time being, the troops of the Pacha fell upon and massacred the whole of them, the Pacha himself being quietly seated a little distance off, smoking a cigar. And with them expired the last ray of hope for that ill fated country. Little did the people of our own country know how to appreciate the blessings they enjoyed. And he had sometimes thought, that their privileges were quite too great—that if they were less they would be better appreciated. And how very little we reflect upon the greatness of our advantages as compared with those of most of the Nations of the earth. He remarked, that he had come home perfectly satisfied with his own country. There were, however, three things in which we were behind even the Turks—we ate too much, drank too much, and worked too much, insomuch that we did not live out half our days.

Alexandria, situated upon the Mediterranean, to the West of the mouths of the Nile, contains about 60,000 inhabitants, and has been rising from its dilapidated condition since the days of Bonaparte. A large portion of its buildings, all the native part of the town, are of unburnt brick, and are not stuccoed. The rest of the town, occupied by foreigners, is well built, of wood, brick and stone. Cairo is situated a hundred and sixty miles up the Nile, and contains about 300,000 inhabitants. It is well built, and is in a flourishing condition, being the general depot of the East India company, their goods being transported on camels from the port opposite upon the Red Sea. Here are always to be seen also large caravans of camels, which have come across the deserts, from the interior of Africa, with ivory, ostrich feathers, dates,



figs, &c., &c. But we must not enlarge.

*Farming in Otsego and Madison counties N. Y.* Farmers from each of these counties were in the cars when we went out. We learned from them, that no wheat of any consequence, is raised in those counties. The winter wheat is generally winter killed, and the spring wheat destroyed by the weevil, or has been, of late years. Wool is getting to be a staple in those counties. They also raise barley, corn, oats and rye, but barley most. The yield of the latter is from 20 to 35 bushels to the acre—formerly it was from 25 to 45, the land having lost a portion of its fertility by being cropped. Barley brings from four to six shillings per bushel—some of it goes to the distillery, and some of it is transformed into pork. The gentleman from Otsego remarked that it was much easier raised than corn, and although, it did not make so good pork as corn, it was the next best thing to it, nothing being quite so good as for that purpose.

*Gerritt Smith.* Peterboro, the residence of Gerritt Smith, is the county seat of Madison county. The gentleman from that county mentioned above, spoke of him with great respect. He said that a large proportion of the farmers of the county bought their land of him, and most of them are still indebted to him. Barley as above stated, is their staple grain crop, and much dependance is placed upon it to raise money to pay for their land. But most of it goes to the distillery, and to cut off this source of their income, all Mr. Smith's energies are bent, notwithstanding it is so manifestly in the face and eyes of his own interest, his land payments depending very much upon the barley sales. But still, every man, woman and child, had the highest confidence in Mr. Smith. No one, not even his bitterest enemies, could lisp a word against him, and by the great mass of community he was greatly beloved. The poor, and the suffering, always found in him a friend, whose hand was ever open for the supply of their necessities. He was constantly giving money to some suffering fellow creature, in sums from five to fifty dollars. He had recently given a hundred thousand acres of land, to be distributed in parcels of forty acres each, to poor persons of good character having families, to be selected from the different counties in the state, and ten dollars additional to each one in cash, some notice of which has already been published in the papers. He seemed to be desirous to be relieved from

the care and the burden which his immense property imposed upon him, and says, that he shall probably die a poor man.

*The Wyoming Valley.* A gentleman who had been down the valley of the Susquehanna, as far as Wilkesbarre, in Pa. about a hundred miles below the N. York state line, said the wheat crop never looked finer than it does in that valley. Wilkesbarre, is a flourishing place, with about six or seven thousand inhabitants. As you go up the river, there is Tunkhannock, a small place, and county seat of Wyoming county. Towanda, a considerable place, and the head of steam boat navigation, is about 40 miles from the N. Y. state line. After entering the state of New York, comes Owego, a flourishing place, of several thousand inhabitants, and then Binghamton, still more flourishing and still larger, containing somewhere from ten to fifteen thousand inhabitants. He spoke of Elmira as a very flourishing place, of several thousand inhabitants, situated, we think, northerly from Owego, (which is Westerly from Binghamton by reason of a turn in the river) and communicating with Seneca Lake by means of a canal.

*Things in Wisconsin.* A gentleman from Wisconsin, C. R. Head Esq., who has a fine farm upon the beautiful tract of country, lying on Black River, gave us some account of the extraordinary influx of foreigners into Wisconsin. Four thousand of them landed at Sheboygan in two days, the present season. Some towns are populated with foreigners nearly to a man, and they were so numerous that they in a great measure, controlled the elections. He said he did not doubt, that in a very little time people would come from Wisconsin to Michigan to buy land. Their peach trees in region were all killed to the ground by the hard winter—no other kind of fruit trees injured.

*Beautiful flower fields.* How delightful as we passed in the cars, to look out upon the frequent clover fields which lay along the road side, and which now were in full bloom! Can any thing be more beautiful to the eye, or send forth a more grateful odour? "O but it is nothing but agriculture, and what can there be beautiful connected with its toil and its sweat?" Aye, "there's the rub." Redeem these beautiful fields from this degrading association, and who would not gaze in admiration upon their outspread beauties, and how long would it be before the flower of the clover plant would be deemed worthy a place in

a lady's bouquet, and be more valued for its fragrance even than the rose?

#### Letter from the Editor, No. XVI.

YPSILANTI, JUNE 8, 1849.

What can be a more pleasant appendage to a family abode than a well-arranged, well-cultivated and beautiful garden?—Who can ramble in its delightful walks, and look upon its smiling beauties, and not feel a quickening influence at work upon all the better tendencies of his heart? One of the most lovely gardens we have seen, is that of Mark Norris, Esq., of this village; or perhaps we should set it down to the credit of Mrs. N., who is quite an amateur horticulturist. It is tastefully arranged, and filled with shrubbery and fruit trees of every description. And scarcely less attractive, is the garden of her daughter, Mrs. Pollett. In both of these gardens, we noticed some of the finest beds of Strawberry vines we ever saw, particularly in the latter, which are laden with fruit just beginning to ripen. In the former, is a Paulonia, whose leaves, when full grown, measure twenty three inches by twenty-four.

*Plowing.*—Mr. Lay remarked to us, that quite too little attention was paid to plowing. He thought it much better to turn the furrows so that they would lap upon each other, and be left in a slanting or oblique position, than to be turned over flat, as the soil would remain much looser for it. He is in the habit of plowing about ten inches deep. His crops, he thinks, are much the better for it. The general theory of our most scientific practical agriculturists, has been, that clay soils should be plowed as above recommended, the furrow being left at an angle of about forty-five degrees. To this end, the furrow should be about two-thirds as wide as it is deep.—Upon sandy soils, it has generally been thought best to turn the furrow over flat. But as Mr. L., is upon a sandy soil, we conclude that his remarks had reference to such a soil. In reference to clay soil, we may add, that, if intended for spring crops, it should by all means be plowed in the fall. The action of frost and of the atmosphere, will make it comparatively light and porous, and besides, the frost will destroy the worm.

*Which is best?*—Mr. Lay said the question had been raised in his neighborhood, whether it was better to turn a crop of clover under, or feed it down close and manure the land in that way. We had supposed, and such was his impression, that the question was settled, long ago, in

favor of plowing under. Certainly it looks reasonable that it should be so. For all the elements in the clover crop which are adapted to the purpose, are incorporated in the bone, muscle, fat and milk of the animal that consumes it, and of course, carried off the field, while the residue only is left behind. And then again, cattle, such as cows, oxen and horses, are, a portion of the time, out of the field, and of course, a portion, even of the excrements, is carried off. The reason why sheep are so much better to enrich land, than other stock, is, that they carry off nothing, except what becomes incorporated in their bodies. Reasoning, however, in opposition to facts, amounts to but little. If there are facts to show, that pasturing enriches the land most, of course we must give way to them, but until they are produced, we cannot believe the doctrine. If any of our readers have tried both ways, we hope they will communicate the results, forthwith for the Farmer.

*Which is best again?*—Is it best to turn under clover sod and sow directly upon it, or plow the second time? The conviction is getting to be somewhat general, that once plowing is as good as twice, and that by turning the clover under at the proper stage, it will re-seed the land. From all we can learn, however, something depends upon the character of the soil. In conversation with an intelligent farmer, in the street here, the other day, he remarked, that there was too little discrimination used in the matter. On light soils, he said, once plowing was as good as three, but on heavy clay, soils, it would not do at all according to his experience.

*A beautiful sight.*—It is a spectacle delightful to behold, to look abroad upon the sandy plain, spoken of in our last, and see the luxuriant clover and wheat fields, alternating with each other, and with here and there a corn field, covering its entire area. And then, there are the many beautiful residences, scattered over it, which tell of its fertility, and of the enterprise, taste and prosperity of the cultivators of its soil. Who that has passed in the cars, has not noticed the delightful residence of Grove Spencer, Esq., situated about two miles east of Ypsilanti. And there are the beautiful farms of Mark Norris, Esq., Mr. Rorison, and many others, which present a charming aspect to the eye of the passer by. And there is no trouble in keeping such land in the highest state of cultivation, and that too, we may almost say, with-

out any outlay. Clover will do it, and pay its way into the bargain. And then, every thing is so dry and nice, even in the wettest time, and to crown all what a pleasure it is to cultivate such lands?

*Sheep on wet lands.*—Four miles below Ypsilanti, on the Huron, is the village of Rawsonville, where there is a flouring mill, a store or two, &c. Near by, is the beautiful farm of Mr. Bumpus. Mr. B., remarked to us, that the disadvantage of trying to raise sheep on wet lands, was strikingly exemplified by the difference in the condition of the sheep on his farm, which is high and dry, and those kept upon the low lands to the south of him. While his sheep did remarkably well, those kept upon the low wet lands, spoken of above, were uniformly pining, stunted and sickly.

For the Michigan Farmer.

#### Potatoes.

MR. ISHAM—I have translated for the Farmer the following interesting article on the potato rot, which has been published in several Belgian newspapers, by an experienced agriculturist, Mr. P. J. Cans, of Alost, concerning the potato rot.

This gentleman has found, and most evidently proved, that the disease of the potato proceeds from a little insect, the *Aphis Vastador*, which appears in the month of May. This insect has a long bill, and it pierces continually the leaves and stems of the plant. Their increase is immense and almost incredible.

A few days afterwards appears another insect, a sort of *Procirrus Laféberie*. This insect also runs over the leaves and stems, but with much more swiftness than the first one: there, where it stops, it stings the leaves and stems, which, through the wounds received, lose their sap continually. Before it blossoms, the potato possesses but very little farinuous substance; it mostly consists in sap contained in a very tender epidermia. The least sting from this insect becomes a wound, through which the potato loses its sap. The disease appears always in low and rich soils, because the white worms and *Scalapanders* can not live in grass and poor soils. By an examination of the earth surrounding the potato, some white worms and *Scalapanders* may be found, which also wound the fruit. The number of these insects increases as much as the two first mentioned upon the stems and leaves. It is very easy to ascertain their presence by putting a fresh dug potato on a sheet of paper and expose it to the rays of the sun till the surrounding

earth becomes dry. This will compel the worms and *Scalapanders* to leave the root.

In proportion as the number of the insects increase, the leaves become more and more yellow, and then appears upon the potato the black spots, proceeding from the received wounds. On digging up these potatoes the rotting begins, and the insects multiply immeasurably. "In 1847 and 1848," says Mr. Cans, "I have found upon a spot of a fresh dug potato, only one centimeter in extent, a hundred of these insects."

"Thus, from all these facts, I conclude that the cause of the disease of the potato proceeds from the above mentioned insects, and continued loss of the nourishing sap produced by the wounds which they cause, as well upon the leaves as upon the stems and roots."

"I am ready to prove, triumphantly the truth of this statement, next spring, if the disease shall appear again, and before such learned society as the government may designate. I will show that, by means of a certain liquid, prepared and found by me, I shall instantly destroy the insects, and restore the plants to their former good health. Besides, it is a very simple remedy, and within the reach of the poorest farmer."

Yours, &c.

HENRY D. PALON.

For the Michigan Farmer.

#### About Sorrell.

MR. ISHAM:—As I see no answer to the inquiry in relation to sorrell in a former number of the Farmer, I now take my pen to supply one, which I should have done before. had I not supposed that some one more competent than myself would do it.\*

I Consider the inquiry a most important one, as this noxious plant is fast ruining many a valuable farm, while the owner remains in ignorance of the cause of its spontaneous production, and frequently it baffles all efforts to extirpate it from the soil.—This, like everything in nature, is the effect of some cause, and the cause must be removed before the effect will cease. You will now eagerly ask what the cause is of this unwelcome production, that you may know how to remove it from the face of nature.

The cause, I conceive to be, *mismanagement by impoverishing the soil*. Wherever sorrell is seen covering a man's farm, it speaks in bold figures, that he is running it down. This being the case, it will readily be seen, that sorrell must be removed by enriching the land, and it is useless to talk about "killing it out" till this is done.—



Oxalic acid exists ready formed in some plants, and sorrell especially, the *oxalis acetosella* or wood sorrell is one of these plants. The oxalic acid is composed of carbon and oxygen, and is one of the most fatal poisons known, when taken in large quantities; while those plants which make a wholesome food for man and beast, are composed at least of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and sometimes nitrogen. Ammonia, (which is the most difficult property to be retained in the soil, and the one principally supplied by fertilizers,) is composed of nitrogen and hydrogen. Now it will readily be perceived, that when the soil is deprived of its ammonia, and reduced down to the proportions of carbon and oxygen, that enter into the composition of sorrell, it will inevitably be generated.

The common sorrell is the most prevalent, on light sandy soils and the wood sorrell, on rich alluvial soil. Children are frequently in the habit of eating sorrell, and they should be promptly prohibited from using it. Lime would probably be more effectual on a sandy soil than any other single fertilizer, as it has the power of attracting carbonic acid from the atmosphere, (which always contains a portion,) and this would soon change the proportions of the elements of plants; but on a clay soil, I should prefer vegetable mould.

I have followed the plow from early boyhood, in different parts of the State, on all kinds of land, and I never saw sorrell prevail on new land, and I never saw it exterminated until the soil had been enriched. I am acquainted with farms that were entirely free from sorrell twelve years ago, and they are now literally covered with it. These farms, let it be understood, have been kept under the plow for the greater part of that time, with little or no renovation.—There are farms adjoining these, the same kind of soil, that have been kept up by seeding with clover; they have been worked equally as long, and there is scarcely a stalk of sorrell to be seen on them. Again, some of these farms have changed owners, who have changed management, and the sorrell is disappearing. Plowing the land when wet, I believe to be a very general cause of sorrell; though I have no immediate proof at hand; it is however, very injurious to the soil.

I could say much more, but I fear that I have already trespassed on the pages of your Journal, and I will close. I sincerely congratulate you in the honor that you have

in cultivating the spirit of improvement in the minds of our citizens, and the pleasure that you enjoy in so doing. May this spirit prevail till Michigan shall be second to no sister state in our wide-spread Union, and may all who are in the possession of useful knowledge of which others are ignorant, be as willing to impart it, as you are to communicate it through the medium of your valuable journal.

Respectfully yours, D. R. B.

\*Since the date of the above, there has appeared the communication of Mr. Eldred, and not a little in our own communications on the same subject. See also a convincing illustration of the position taken by us all in relation to the cause of the evil and its remedy, in our "Notes by the way, upon the first page of the present number of the Farmer. Upon this subject, however, it is well to have "line upon line, and precept upon precept." And now that D. R. B. has "got his hand in," we hope he will be free to communicate his thoughts on other subjects.—Ed.

#### A Generous Confession.

The editor of the Ionia Gazette, in copying from the Michigan Farmer, the remarks contained in our editorial correspondence, in regard to the rage for the Mammoth Weeklies of our eastern cities, which prevails to such an alarming extent, over the whole West, makes the following ingenuous, apologetic confession for having published the prospectuses of the same. He certainly ought to be forgiven. We see no objection to his continuing them in his paper for the purpose specified, provided he keeps in also a standing protest against them.

The Editor of the Michigan Farmer has been for some weeks traveling in the southern and western part of this State.—We see in the Farmer, his "correspondence" upon various matters which he happens to learn and discover on his route. The following fact which came to his knowledge is so full of interest and contains such wholesome warning to the people generally throughout the West, that we cannot well avoid giving it to our readers. Lest we should be accused of inconsistency in this matter, we shall say frankly, that we have only inserted prospectuses of these trashy weeklies to get standing matter—not being able to procure enough of paying advertisements. We certainly hope no one will be gulled in consequence of our advertising the mammoth weeklies.

He who loves money more than honor, will rate it above honesty.

For the Michigan Farmer.

#### How to Milk in Certain Cases.

LIVONIA, June 15, 1859.

Friend Isham :—I do not know but people will think Hallock intends to tell all he knows at once, but I will reserve a little for another time. I will tell how I manage to milk cows that have very sore teats. I Take a full pail of cold water, and wash and rub the sores well. Use the whole pail full of water before milking, which cools the teats, or reduces the fever, and the cow will stand perfectly still. After milking, use half as much more cold water, cleansing the bag and teats well, and in a few days the sores will be healed. That is not all the good you will receive. You will have clean milk, and that is the way to make clean butter.

POWELL HALLOCK.

#### The American Farm Book.

*Or compend of American Agriculture, being a practical treatise on soils, manures, draining, irrigation, grasses, grain, roots, fruits, cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, rice and every staple product of the United States, with the best methods of planting, cultivating and preparation for market—illustrated by more than one hundred engravings, by R. L. Allen, author of "Diseases of Domestic animals, and editor of the American Agriculturist."*

We know not when we have risen from the perusal of a book with more satisfaction, than from that of the one, whose little page is given above. The subjects there enumerated are treated in the happiest manner—all that is known about them is pressed into service, and a fund of instruction is thus accumulated upon the pages of the work, which is of inestimable value to every farmer. No farmer should be without this book, and we hope that all of our subscribers will buy it. It is for sale by F. P. Markham & Co., Booksellers of this city whose advertisement appears on the last page of the Farmer.

To our Subscribers.—We would like to know whether those of our subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions, intend to do so or not. If they do, we hope they will give us some substantial evidence of it. All seem to unite in lauding the paper "to the skies," but as friend Holdridge said, "altho', according to the good book," a good name is more to be desired than silver or gold," yet it will not pay the bills of the printer and paper maker, as silver and gold will. Send along your subscriptions. These remarks have no reference to those who have recently subscribed.

**Letter from the Editor No. XIV.**

NILES, Jan., 19, 1849.

Pasuiting a few hours at this place, we improve the time to note down a few things which have fallen under our observation, while buzzing along over the hundred and ninety miles of rail road track which links this place to Detroit.

*A few thoughts for consideration.*—We greatly apprehend, that, after all, there is to be a short coming of the wheat crop. When we were out before, we heard the most flattering accounts from every quarter. But it is not so now. From many portions of the state, the crop is represented as being light. And certainly, between here and Detroit, there are but few fields which can be called good, most of it being thin upon the ground and short. The protracted cold weather, and in some sections, the drought, are said to have caused a change in the prospects of the crop. Our present impression is, that, altho the crop will be below an average, it will be better, the state over, than it was last year.

What is an average crop? We talk about an average crop, as tho it were a certain something, to be set up as an infallible standard, by which to judge of the merits or demerits of any given crop of wheat. But what, we ask again does it mean?—Certainly if it means anything, it must mean that, taking all the crops of wheat that Michigan ever produced, good, bad and indifferent, and striking the mean between them—that mean would be an average crop for the state. And if so, we revoke the above estimate, which places the present crop below an average, and say decidedly, that it will be more than an average. The truth is, when people talk about an average crop, they mean a *good* crop. In fact, during the whole twelve years we have resided in the state, there have not been more than two crops, or at the most three, which were admitted to be average crops.

We have often notified our readers, that nothing is so precarious as the wheat crop, no plant being so frail and liable to so many calamities as the wheat plant, insomuch, that a good crop is so much out of the common course, that it almost participates of the character of a miracle—those laws of nature which operate to destroy it, being only occasionally suspended. And if our farmers chance to have a good crop, the price is generally so low that they hardly get paid for their labor. And yet they

cling to this frail dependence as a drowning man would to a straw, as their only hope. And thus they go on, year after year, "hoping against hope." Sometimes animated and cheered by the prospect of an abundant harvest, and then again, all at once cast down, and shrouded in gloom, by the disappointment of their hopes.

And then there is the misery of leading such a life, a life tossed upon such a sea, subject to the constant alternations of hope and despair. What is such a life worth? Life, to be sure, is dear to most people, whatever of bitterness may be infused into the cup which is held to their lips. But is it not valuable somewhat in proportion to the solid enjoyments which it yields, as we pass along, as well as for the hopes which crown its final scene? But what enjoyment can be realized in such a state of things as this? In his very best estate, while his crops are putting on their most flattering appearances, the farmer in Michigan, if he be a considerate man, is in a state of mind little less supportable than despair itself—a state of suspense, between hope and fear. Often, when we have congratulated the farmer upon the fine appearance of his wheat crop, has he shaken his head ominously in reply, with the remark that it was all uncertain. Now this constant anxiety of mind together, with the frequent realization of the very worst of his fears—how must it consume away and cut short the life of the farmer? And the reasons assigned by our farmers for continuing to devote themselves to a species of husbandry which brings so many calamities upon them, have no foundation in truth.

It is not true, that wheat is the only crop they can raise, which will bring money.—Wool is quite as much a cash article as wheat, and it has two great advantages over it. It is a certain crop, and then its price is subject to but a small discount for transportation. The price of transportation is only one or two per cent, while that of wheat from many parts of the west, is all of fifty per cent, the carrier being made rich, while the farmer himself can scarcely live at all.

It is true, that in the early settlement of this country, (and to some extent, up to this day,) our farmers, had not, generally, the means to stock their farms with sheep. Nor had they, till late years, learned how uncertain a dependence was the wheat crop. And it is cheering to see indications

among our farmers, of late, of a disposition to embark in wool growing to a considerable extent. Every year the clip is increasing, and the advantages of sheep husbandry becoming more and more apparent.—And we hope and trust, that the time is not far distant, when the wool crop, instead of being a mere incident, as it now is, shall become the great staple of our state, and the wheat crop shall become the incident. Happy will it be for our farmers when that day shall come, and come it will. The venerable Gov. Woodbridge, expressed to us his conviction, but a day or two since, that such must be the fact within a very few years from this time.

And when that day shall come, wheat-growing will be far more profitable than it is now. The land will be enriched and subdued, and as a consequence, the crop will be far more certain, and far more abundant in proportion to the quantity sown. Then there will be a real profit in wheat-growing, a profit which will maintain and pay the entire expense of keeping the sheep, and the wool and increase will be a clear profit upon the whole.

And then again, many portions of the state, are admirably adapted to dairying, and other portions of it to hemp and flax culture.

It seems to be a mighty thing for the farmer to adopt any new course: we speak of the mass. Altho', as we said above, our farmers had not the means of embarking early in wool-growing, and have gone into it, doubtless, to a much more limited extent for that reason, yet, we apprehend, that now there is another reason quite as operative, and that is *habit*, and we may almost say, affection. The wheat crop has become the darling of the people, and their cherished hopes have rested upon it so long, that it seems hard for them to give it up, almost as hard as it is for a doting parent to give up a darling son, whom he has sustained in his prodigality, until ruin stared him in the face.

We find ourselves at the end of our limits, while the various things upon which we designed gently to touch in this letter, are all left unsaid, and must await another occasion.

P. S. By the way, let not what we have said about the in-coming wheat crop, be laid too much to heart. It may be better than present appearances indicate, and to portions of the state our remarks may not apply. And besides, it is to be remember-



ed, that much depends upon the filling of the ear and the plumpness of the kernel. We have known years in Michigan when there was a great burden of straw, and yet a very short crop. Indeed, we have known but one crop of wheat in Michigan, which did not, upon being threshed, disappoint the expectation which had been formed from the appearance of the straw, and that if our recollection serves, was in 1844.—We are still of the opinion, however, that there is good reason to anticipate a short crop, and it is well for us to be prepared for the worst. Of the causes which have operated to produce the present scarcity of money, the miscalculation in regard to the last year's crop, is by no means the least.—It was bad enough to have but half a crop, but to have it represented as it was, an average crop, and all business calculations based upon that representation has made matters far worse than if the truth had been known and acted upon accordingly.

#### Fencing--Light Wanted.

Will some of our correspondents, or some who ought to be, take this matter in hand? We have done our best upon the subject of wire fence, and will cheerfully step aside to give others a chance to discuss the merits of other methods of fencing, or if they choose to stand forth the champions of wire fence, they are at liberty to do so.

We will just add, that it is not in accordance with our better judgement to publish laudatory notices much, but out of the multitudes we receive, we publish once in a while one, to show, that people are beginning to think, that an agricultural paper, worthy of attention, can be made even in Michigan.

WATERFORD CENTRE, June 19, 1849.

FRIEND ISHAM :—Friend I call you, for such I call every one, who devotes his time and talents to the improvement and better condition of the farmer ; and as no one of whom I have any knowledge, is doing more for our class of citizens than yourself, (through the agency of your valuable Michigan Farmer,) so no one is entitled to more praise.

This is the first year I have taken the Michigan Farmer, and I can truly say that I have been highly pleased with every number of it thus far : but as we here live on oak openings where there is a great lack of fencing timber, it becomes an object of great importance to know how we are to supply that defect, in the cheapest, and at the same time, efficient manner. I see but lit-

tle on that subject in the Michigan Farmer, in which we find something valuable on most all other subjects which interest the farmer of Michigan. Now will you and some of your able and experienced correspondents give us something on this subject, and oblige a subscriber, from whom you may receive many more enquiries.

I am, most respectfully, F. W. F.

That is the true way to elicit information : state all your difficulties, and it will not be long before some of the intelligent and enterprising farmers of Michigan will hold up a torch to illuminate your path and make the way plain before you.—Ed.

#### Bohemia Wheat—information wanted.

MONROE, June 16th, 1849.

MR. ISHAM ESQ.—*Dear Sir* : I enclose to you one dollar, for which you will please forward the "Michigan Farmer" to "Henry Barker," Monroe, for one year. I was reading to him your remarks in relation to the peculiarity of the "Bohemian Wheat," as represented to you by Elisha Hale Esq. of Albany, and it so interested him that he wished me to send for one of your valuable papers for him.\*

Yours, SEBA MURPHY.

\* We regret exceedingly, that we are unable to furnish the information asked. We inquired particularly of Mr. Hale in reference to the matter, but he said, that no one could tell him any thing about the kind of wheat, or the yield, as he did not understand the language of the country, and there was no living being, with whom he could interchange a word. It was just before harvest when he passed through that country, and the appearance of the wheat fields was such as to strike with admiration. The most that he could say of it was, that though he had seen wheat growing in various parts of the earth, he had never seen such wheat as that in any country before, or any that was at all to be compared to it. We did not understand him, that it differed, in general appearance from ordinary wheat, only that it grew to far greater perfection, and gave promise of a far more abundant yield than any which had ever fallen under his observation before.—Ed.

#### LADIES DEPARTMENT.

##### Home Education of Daughters.

Where but at home are nurtured and expanded all the finer feelings of our nature, all the sympathies of the heart? The daughter, in relieving the mother of the indispensable cares of administering to the wants of father, brother or sister, enjoys infinitely more heartfelt satisfaction than she

could in displaying her attainments (be they ever so numerous,) in what are styled the more polite accomplishments.

The aim of education seems to be to fit each of us to fill with ability and propriety our individual station in life. A correct home education must, therefore, be the corner stone of all that is truly desirable, excellent, or beautiful in female accomplishments. What, though the superstructure be ever so beautiful and elegant, ever so symmetrical and tasty ; yet if the foundation be deficient where is the worth of the edifice? Who would choose it for a resting place? Who would repose in it with trust and security?

The American mother should, above all others, feel the importance of training her daughter to habits of domestic industry, to the cares and duties of real life, which tend to call forth the energies and enterprise of their natures, which qualify for usefulness rather than to shine and dazzle. Let the useful the agreeable and the ornamental be made to harmonize. Our daughters should be taught to feel that a practical acquaintance with domestic labor is as indispensable with their thorough education as the knowledge of music, drawing, or the languages, and that to understand plain needle work is much more requisite than skill in embroidery. There is time enough, if introduced advantageously, from infancy to maturity to learn all these things. While a practical knowledge of every branch of household economy detracts nothing from her accomplishments, it adds a pleasing lustre to her character.

*Female Tact.*—"When a woman is possessed of a high degree of tact, she sees, as by a kind of second-sight, when any little emergency is like to occur, or when, to use a more familiar expression, things do not seem likely to go right. She is thus aware of any sudden turn in conversation, and prepared for what it may lead to ; but above all, she can penetrate into the state of mind of those she is placed in contact with, so as to detect the gathering gloom upon another's brow, before the mental storm shall have reached any formidable height ; to know when the tone of voice has altered ; when any unwelcome thought shall have presented itself, and when the pulse of feeling is beating higher or lower, in consequence of some apparently trifling circumstance which has just transpired.—In these, and innumerable instances of a similar nature, the woman of tact not only perceives the variations which are constantly taking place in the atmosphere of social life, but she adapts herself to them with a facility which the law of love enables her to carry out, so as to spare her friends the pain and annoyance which so frequently arise out of the mere mismanagement of familiar and apparently unimportant affairs. And how often do these seeming trifles—these accidental betrayals of what there would have been no duplicity in concealing—how often do these wound us more than direct unkindness !"

## YOUNG MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

## An Example for Others.

C. C. Trowbridge, Esq., of this city, recently ordered a copy of the Michigan Farmer to be sent to a nephew of his in Barry Co., and as a consequence we have received the following letter. It would be gratifying to us to be able to record more such instances.

Middleville, Barry Co. June 11, 1849.

"Editor of the Michigan Farmer:—Dear Sir, I have perused the copies of the Michigan Farmer since January, and am so highly pleased with them that I herewith send the requisite dollar, and request you to forward me this year's paper. I used to be acquainted with the Farmer, two or three years ago. But if I had known of the great improvement which has been made in the paper, I should not, willingly, have deprived myself of its valuable pages as long as I have. Trowbridge and I will make a stir around here and see if we cannot get up a club here in the woods, at least for your next volume. We are both young men, and we are anxious to commence aright, \* and then go ahead right, and we think there is no danger but that we shall come out right.

Wishing you every success,

Your obedient serv't

OTIS McOMBER.

\* That's it, begin right, and you will be sure to end right. Nothing is so important to a young man as the formation of good habits, and as a general thing, a very few years in early life, suffice to form the habits, and consequently the character for life. Habits of indolence, indulged in a few years will be likely to cling to a man to the day of his death. He who in early life indulges himself in lying abed to a late hour in the morning, crying, "a little more sleep, a little more slumber, a little more folding of the arms," will, unless a miracle, interpose, most assuredly be a sluggard thro' life.

And just so with every thing else.—When a man has got himself in a particular way of doing things, and the habit has grown old upon him, it is hard to make him believe, that there is or can be any better way. No matter what improvements may be introduced, they all pass for nothing with him. His way of doing this, that and the other thing, has become a sort of "second nature" to him, the idea having become incorporated in his very being, is in fact, part and parcel of himself, and to undertake to root it out, is like cutting off a right hand, or plucking out a right eye. How important then is it to a young man, to begin right.

When, however, the mind is once enlightened and liberalized by reading and reflec-

ting, it loses, in a measure, this trait of character, at least, so far as it has eyes to see, and the good sense to adopt any real improvement which may commend itself to its regard. Ignorance and prejudice, (twin sisters,) settling down around a man, darken his vision, and shut out all hope of improvement.

Not only then do you need to begin right, but you need that enlightenment of mind, that enlargement of views, by which alone you can be kept right, and then you will be sure to come out right.—Ed.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Grand River Eagle says, that Kent Co. is receiving a larger accession to its population the present season, than it has at any former one. Thirty English families, have located themselves at Cannonsburgh, said to be the pioneers of a much larger number yet to come.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.

Indians committing great depredations on the Texan frontier. Maj. Van Horne, with six companies infantry, left San Antonio, to operate against them. Said in all 5,000 Californian emigrants were killed in Mexico.

Cholera rages violently in the interior towns of Mexico.

CINCINNATI, June 25.

There were 86 cholera interments, during the 24 hours ending noon to-day, and 36 by other diseases.

At noon on Sunday, for 24 hours before, there were 78 cholera interments, and 26 by other diseases.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.

The interments at 8 cemeteries on Saturday, amounted to 75 from Cholera, and 18 from other diseases. Sunday, the same number of cemeteries report 92 from cholera, 16 from other diseases. Cholera is prevailing on the upper Mississippi, 22 passengers on the steamer "Uncle Toby," died of cholera between St. Louis and Ouquacka.—The epidemic was also making great havoc among the Pawnee and Delaware Indians; many villages had been deserted.

NEW ORLEANS, June 12.

The Steamship Crescent City, arrived yesterday from Chagres, bringing nearly one million dollars worth of Gold dust, and 126 passengers, including Gov. Mason, and Capt Forbes, of the Mail steamer California. They fully confirm all previous statements of the abundance of the precious metals in California, and state that they are, indeed far short of the reality.

A sanguinary battle has taken place between the Austrians and Maygars, near Raab, in which the victory is claimed on both sides.

Denbinski has defeated the Prussians on the confines of Galatia.

Pariescol had addressed a note to the Russians, informing them of a Republic in Hungary, and requiring token of friendly

understanding. All roads in Hungary were described to be covered with crowds of recruits, all of whom were going to Deneczin to be drilled, armed and incorporated in the army. The fanaticism was even more intense and more general than even now that the certainty of the invasion of Russia was known. It appears from a mere list of the military, that there are about 180,000 men in the field, one-sixth of whom are Poles. The Hungarians have been proclaimed at Kischew.

Accounts from Vienna, announce officially that the fortress of Buda was taken by assault on the 21st by the Hungarians.

The Courier and Enquirer has one day later news from Europe, per Cambria. The King of Naples, at the request of France, had returned to his own dominions with his army, and the French had requested the Austrians not to approach.

The new Ministry had not been formed. Funds were depreciating on that account. The Hungarians, it is said, had decided to pull down the fortifications around Buda. They captured thirty thousand stand arms in Buda. A letter from Temes says, that 20,000 Russians had entered Transylvania and retaken Crountest. It was said the Hungarians had taken Orwa, and Temshaur was in the hands of the Russians had united.

VENICE.—A despatch states, that the surgeons had evacuated to Fort Aiglon on the 27th, which had been bombarded the previous day.

The ship South America of Boston, schooner Zenobia, of Baltimore, were captured by an English sloop-of-war off the coast of Africa—having on board 550 slaves including 33 women, some of whom were branded on the breast with hot irons.

ROME.—The French have approached nearer, and surrounded the city adjacent the heights taken possession of by the detachments recently landed at Civitavecchia. The French seem determined to enter the city, but if possible, without the effusion of blood.

The result is extremely doubtful. troops are deserting daily, and in case Neapolitans or Austrian troops should approach the French camps, a collision would ensue as a bitter jealousy prevails between them. The Roman troops pursued by the flying Neapolitans.

Foreign.—The Romans have announced a firm resolution to defend the city to death. They expected it and it is said that they have an efficient force of 80,000. There is at the bottom of every heart, Mazzina, determination most profound to accomplish the destruction of the temporal power. The Frankfurt Parliament will exercise its influence to form a republic after the French model to be proposed of Baden, Wirttemberg, Bavaria, Hanover and Saxony, have promulgated new Constitution for Germany in which the principle of universal suffrage is recognized.



General Scott is lying ill at West Point with chronic diarrhoea.

Ex-President Polk, died recently, at Nashville, of chronic diarrhoea. Maj. Gen. Gaines is also dead. Cassius M. Clay, has fought a duel with Joseph Turner, who calls him a liar. Turner is dead; Clay is in a way to recover—weapons, bowie knives—cause, the question of slavery.

The Hungarians have over 300,000 men in the field, more than the combined forces of Austria and Russia. The clergy of every sect, are going about preaching extermination against the foreign invaders.

**Suicide.**—A young man 23 years of age by the name of Wilkinson, committed suicide in this city, on Saturday evening last, by blowing out his brains.—Reason, an affair of the heart.

**NOMINATIONS.**—The Free Soil State Convention, have nominated Flavius J. Littlejohn, of Allegan, for Gov., and Austin Blair, of Jackson, for Lieut. Governor.

The Whig State Convention has nominated John Owen, of Detroit, for Governor, and Geo. A. Coe, of Coldwater, for Lieut. Governor. Mr. Owen has declined.

#### DETROIT PRICE CURRENT.

Flour, bbl.	3 62	\$3 75	Salt, \$1 31
Corn, bus.	35	Butter, 11 1/2	
Oats,	27	Eggs, doz.	8
Rye,	34	Hides, lb.	3a6 1/2
Barley,	56	Wheat, bus.	70
Hogs, 100 lbs 3	50a4	Hams, lb.	6a7
Apples, bush	1,00	Onions, bu.	50a63
Potatoes,	62	Cranberries,	1 75
Hay, ton,	8 00a10 00	Buckwheat 100lbs.	1 50
Wool, lb.	14a28	Indian meal, "	75
Beas, bu,	1,00	Beef, do 2 00a2 50	
Beans,	1,00	Lard, lb. retail,	7
Beef, bbl.	6 00a7 00	Honey,	10
Pork,	10 50a11 50	Apples, dried,	75
White fish,	6 00a6 50	Peaches, do	2 00
Trout,	5 50a6 50	Clover seed, bu.	4 50
Cod fish, lb.	5a5 1/2	Herd's grass do	1 00
Cheese,	a7	Flax do	75
Wood, cord 2 a	25	Lime, " bbl	75

#### FLAX SEED.

CASH and the highest market price paid for Flax Seed, delivered at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store of SPRAGUE & CO., Jan. 13, 1849. 30, Woodward Avenue.

#### Garden and Field Rollers.

THE subscribers are now manufacturing and offer for sale Rollers made of cast iron, and of various sizes, for gardens, fields or Highways. For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by SPRAGUE & CO. June 8, 1849. No. 30, Woodward Avenue.

#### MARTIN'S PREMIUM

#### COLORS D'AGUERREOTYPES.

ADIES and gentlemen are invited to call and examine specimens. Miniatures taken without regard to the weather. Rooms in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

#### HAYING TOOLS.

Scythes	Hand Rakes
Snaths	Horse Rakes
Scythe Stones	2 and 3 tine Forks.

Of the very best qualities, for sale wholesale or retail, at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, by SPRAGUE & CO., No. 30 Woodward Avenue. All orders from the country promptly attended to. June 12, 1849.

#### IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

#### Horse Power Threshing Machines AND SEPARATORS.

FROM ONE TO SIX HORSE POWER.

THE subscribers are Agents for Michigan for several kinds of the above Machines. The most of the machines which we are prepared to contract for, are well known throughout the State by all our farmers, and are not a new thing that they will be required to try and test before they are satisfied that it is a good one. Our Machines will be sold on the most liberal terms, and references will be given to nearly all the heavy farmers in this State if required, as to their practical utility. We are now prepared to contract any number of Machines, and of various sizes, from one to six horse power.

We are also prepared to sell at low rates.

#### HULLERS AND CLEANERS.

for cleaning all kinds of grain, clover and other seeds, of the most improved kind. In selecting for this market, machines of the above description, we have been very careful, after visiting the various manufactories and examining the various patents, to select none but the very best Machines that are made in the United States. No catch-penny affair, because, it is recommended highly in certificates, will be brought to this market, nor be offered to the Michigan farmers by the subscribers. On the contrary our customers may rely upon our Machines as being the very best that can be found.

For sale at

SPRAGUE & CO.  
Agricultural Warehouse,  
No. 30, Woodward Avenue

Detroit Jan 8-1849

**ANTHONY & EMERSON'S DOUBLE ACTING ROTARY CHURN.**—The undersigned offers this Churn to the inhabitants of this State, confident that it will every way equal the representations made of it, as a useful and labor-saving machine, producing butter from sweet milk in from five to twelve minutes, and from cream in a much shorter time.

Churns can be had at prices from \$2 50 to \$6, capable of churning from 7 to 40 quarts of milk or cream. Also, county rights to manufacture, for sale low.

T. G. STAGG,

At Parker & Brother's, Woodward Avenue, Detroit

#### STOVES AND

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on reasonable terms, a general assortment of Stoves, tin, copper, sheet iron, and hollow wares, of every description. Also an assortment of agricultural implements, including Peekskill, Eagle, Wisconsin, and Michigan plows, cultivators, cradles, scythes, hoes, rakes, shovels, scrapers, forks,—churns (atmosphere,) wash boards, &c. &c.

D. O. & W. PENFIELD.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**—Plows, harrows, hay, straw and manure forks, shovels and spades, hoes, hay and horse rakes, grain and grass scythes, snaths and cradles, road scrapers, corn shellers, hay and straw cutters, corn and cob crushers, sugar mills, pruning and garden tools, churns, well wheels, corn knives, flails, saws, axes, &c. &c. of the best manufactures, just received and for sale wholesale or retail, at the agricultural warehouse and seed store, by

SPRAGUE & CO.

June 1, 1849.

30 Woodward Ave.

#### GARDEN SEEDS.

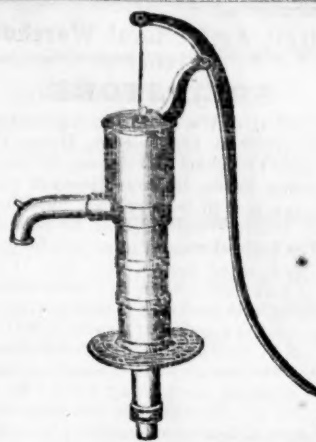
A Fresh and general assortment of warranted garden seeds for sale by the package or paper, at the agricultural warehouse and seed store, by SPRAGUE & CO. June 1, 1849. 30 Woodward Ave.

#### FARM FOR SALE.

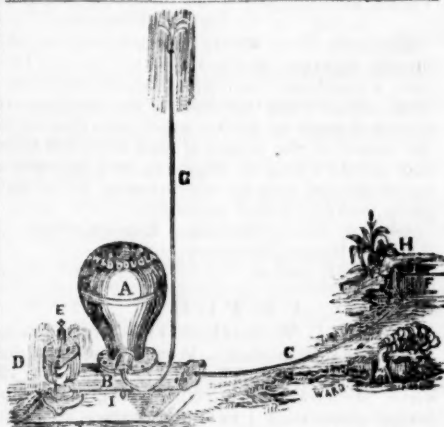
SITUATED on Grand River, four miles below Grand Rapids, on the road leading to Grandville, consisting of 202 acres, 130 of which is opening land and under a high state of cultivation, the remainder is interval bottom land and timbered. On it is an orchard of bearing apple trees of choice cultivated fruit, with a large and well finished dwelling house, carriage house, barns, sheds, and in fact, all the buildings necessary to the convenience of the farm. The farm is well watered with running living water, the location pleasant and healthy, the soil productive and easily cultivated, and as a grain farm, there are but few in this or any other country that excel it. The terms will be such as to render it an inducement to any person wishing to purchase. One-third or half of the purchase money can, if desired, remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

J. F. CHUBB.

Grand Rapids, Kent Co. Mich. May, 1849.



**PATENT PREMIUM PUMPS.**—The subscribers have just received an assortment of these celebrated pumps for wells and cisterns. For sale at the agricultural warehouse and seed store, by SPRAGUE & CO., June 1, 1849. 30 Woodward Ave.



**WATER RAMS** of the most approved construction, for sale low at the agricultural warehouse and seed store by Sprague & Co. 30 Woodward Avenue. June 1, 1849.

**THERMOMETRIC CHURN.**—The subscriber, having purchased the right to make, vend and use the Thermometric Churn, (of which A. & W. A. Crowell are the inventors and patentees,) in the counties of Wayne, Oakland, Washtenaw and Monroe, Michigan, is intending to commence the manufacture of them soon, and will be able to supply all who may desire to avail themselves of the benefits of an improvement which is fast working a revolution in butter-making throughout the country.

WILLIAM H. HANFORD.

Canton, Wayne Co., Mich.

May 13.

#### REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

DETROIT and LANSING, Michigan.

THE undersigned have unequalled facilities for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the payment of Taxes, reclaiming Lands sold for Taxes, the purchase of Lands at Tax Sales, the examination of Titles, the Entry of State or Government Lands, the examination and platting of Lands, leasing city and village property, and collecting Bonds, Mortgages, and other evidences of debt; the purchase and sale of Michigan State Liabilities, &c.

They have careful and trustworthy Agents at the principal places in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and in each of the organized Counties of this State, and have also township plats of nearly all the towns of the State. May 13, 1849. MACY & DRIGGS.

**MILL, PLATFORM, AND COUNTER** Scales Warranted, any size and pattern, for sale by SPRAGUE & CO., Agents for the Manufacturer. April 22 No. 30 Woodward Ave., corner Woodbridge street.

**TUBS, PAILS, AND CHURNS** For Sale by SPRAGUE & CO., Agents for the Manufacturers. April 23 No. 30 Woodward Avenue, corner Woodbridge street.

#### Detroit Seed Store.

F. F. Parker and Brother offer for sale a full assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds and Agricultural Implements, Ploughs, Corn Shellers, Seed Plants, Straw Cutters, &c. &c. F. F. PARKER & BRO Jan. 1 Agents Genesee Seed Store.

### Detroit Agricultural Warehouse AND SEED STORE.

**SPRAGUE & Co.** dealers in Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Horse Powers, Smut and Threshing Machines, Flower, Field and Garden Seeds, Balbous Roots of all kinds, Fruit trees and Shrubbery, No. 30, Woodward Avenue, corner Woodbridge-st. Detroit, Mich.

The highest market price paid for grass and clover seed, dried apples, &c. &c. Consignments of pork, lard, butter, and produce generally respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Country dealers supplied at manufacturers' prices. All orders by mail or otherwise faithfully executed. Our assortment will be found on examination, to comprise *every thing* wanted for use by the farmer, the dairyman and the gardener.

Farmers and dealers are cordially invited to call and examine our stock after the 20th of April, when we shall open the establishment. Any thing not comprised in our catalogue, which is called for, will be promptly furnished without any additional expense to the purchaser.

#### Resolution

Passed unanimously by the "State Agricultural Society" of the State of Michigan:

Resolved, That we are gratified to learn that Messrs. Sprague & Co. are establishing in Detroit, a warehouse for keeping improved agricultural machines and implements, and the choicest variety of seeds for gardens and farms, adapted to the wants of the people of this state, and hope that people living in Michigan will appreciate the benefits of such an establishment within our limits, and give it their patronage.

EPAPHRO. RANSOM, Pres't.

A. W. HOVEY, Secretary.  
March 24, 1849. if

#### PETERS'

**BUFFALO WOOL DEPOT—THIRD YEAR.** I have established a Wool Depot upon the following plan. 1st. The wool is thrown into 10 sorts; Merino wool being No. 1, the grades numbering down from 1 to 5; the coarsest common wool being No. 5. Saxony wool is thrown into extra, and prime 1 and prime 2. Combing and De Laines make 2 sorts more. 2nd—I charge for receiving, sorting and selling, *one cent per pound*; this includes all charges at the Depot, except insurance. 3rd—Sales are made for cash, except when otherwise directed by the owner.

All wool consigned to me should be marked with the owner's name. Warehouse, corner of Washington and Exchange streets.  
Buffalo, Jan. 1, 1849. T. C. PETERS.

### Great Northern Route

BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST,  
BY WAY OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

WILL Commence operation on the opening of navigation, by which passengers will be taken between Chicago and Buffalo, in from 30 to 45 hours, and to New York in from 55 to 70 hours, shortening the time between Chicago and Buffalo to less than one-third that of any other route.

A Steamboat will leave Milwaukee every morning, and Chicago every morning and evening for New Buffalo, (the western terminus of the Railroad,) which with the Cars to Detroit, and Steamboats to Buffalo, will form two daily lines from Chicago to Buffalo, connecting directly with the Cars from Buffalo to Albany, and Steamboats to New York, or Cars to Boston.

Going west, a Steamboat will leave Buffalo every morning and evening, running from the Cars of the Albany and Buffalo Railroad, for Detroit, thence by Railroad to New Buffalo, and by Steamboat from the morning train at New Buffalo to Milwaukee and other ports, and from both trains to Chicago, connecting with the line of large Packets on the Illinois and Michigan Canal to La Salle, thence by the Express line of first class river Steamboats to St. Louis, and by the lower river Steamboats to towns on the Mississippi, and New Orleans. J. W. BROOKS,  
Sup't Michigan Central Railroad.

### Detroit Seed Store, AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE. ESTABLISHED 1816.

**F. F. PARKER & BROTHER** have for sale an assortment of Agricultural Implements, Ploughs, Corn Cultivators, Seed Planters, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, &c., and will receive a large addition to their present stock on the opening of navigation.

Garden, Field, and Flower seeds, English and American, in packages and small papers, put up at the Genesee Seed Store, Rochester, warranted genuine and fresh.

April 15, 1849. F. F. PARKER & BRO.

### Grosse Isle Institute,

FOR THE EDUCATION OF BOYS.

**REV. M. H. HUNTER**, an Alumnus of Yale College, Principal.

This is a Select School in which boys are taught all the usual branches of a liberal education, including the classics, mathematics, &c.

The School year consists of three terms, the first extending from the 1st of September to Christmas; the second from the first of January to the first of April; and the third from the 1st of May to the 1st of August.

TERMS.—For tuition, board, &c., \$150 per year, in advance, as follows: 1st term, \$58; 2d term, \$46; 3d term, 46.

REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. S. A. McCoskry, D. D., and Hon. Elton Farnsworth, Ex-Chancellor of Michigan, Detroit.

For fuller information see Circular.

April 1st, 1849.

**SEEDS, GARDEN AND FIELD, Warranted fresh,** for sale by the pound or paper, by april 23  
**SPRAGUE & CO.,**  
No. 30 Woodward Ave., corner Woodbridge street.

### New Publishing House,

AND WHOLESALE BOOK & STATIONERY STORE

THE undersigned begs to inform book buyers, book sellers, teachers and dealers in books, stationery, and paper hangings, borders, fireboard views and window paper, that they have this day opened an extensive Book, Stationery and Paper Hanging Establishment, which comprises a general assortment of books in the various departments of literature, and where a full stock of school and classical books, (in general use); LAW, MEDICAL and THEOLOGICAL WORKS, Miscellaneous Books and Paper Hangings, in great varieties, can be had at eastern prices.

Their facilities as publishers enable them to offer books on as reasonable terms as any of the eastern houses. Orders from the country respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Citizens and the public generally are invited to call and examine our stock, as we feel confident inducements are offered to purchasers rarely met.

F. P. MARKHAM, 170, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

### Michigan Book Store.

**C. MORSE & SON**, wholesale and retail dealers in BOOKS and STATIONARY, continue business at the old stand, on Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. They respectfully invite Country Merchants and Teachers, to their extensive stock of SCHOOL AND CLASSICAL BOOKS, embracing every kind in use. Their assortment of Miscellaneous Books is very large, and in good bindings, from which a better selection can be made for townships and FAMILY LIBRARIES, than at any other establishment.

They also keep on hand, all kinds of English and American STATIONARY; fine Foolscap and Letter Paper; Printing Paper, (superior quality); Printing Ink, Wrapping Paper, &c. &c. Also, Medical and Law Books.  
jan. 15, 1849

### WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

**ALEX. M'FARREN**, Bookseller and Stationer, 137 Jefferson Avenue, (Smart's Block,) Detroit, keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap paper, plain and ruled; Quills, Ink, Sealing wax, Cutlery, Wrapping paper, Printing paper of all sizes; and Book, News and Cannister Ink of various kinds; Blank books, full and half bound, of every variety of ruling; Memorandum Books, &c. To Merchants, Teachers and others buying in quantities, a large discount made. Sabbath School and Bible Society Depository.  
jan. 1.

### Ready Made Clothing.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to offer at their well known "Emporium," one of the largest and most complete assortments of Ready Made Clothing ever offered in this city. Being manufactured under their own immediate inspection, they can warrant it of the best material, workmanship and style. Their goods having been recently purchased at the unprecedented low prices at which goods are now selling in the New York and Boston markets, they are consequently enabled to offer all descriptions of garments *most astonishingly low*. Among their stock may be found: Broadcloth Coats; Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Blanket Overcoats; Cloth, Cassimere and Tweed Frock, Dress and Sack Coats. All descriptions, qualities, and styles of Cloth, Cassimere, Prince Albert Cord, Tweed and Sattinet Pantalons. Satin, Velvet, Cashmere, Silk and Cassimere Vests. Goodyear's India Rubber Goods, in all their varieties, together with a large stock of Shirts, Drawers, Stocks, Cravats, and Hosiery, of all descriptions.

Persons in want of any description of Gentleman's wearing apparel, will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases, as they are determined to sell both at Wholesale and Retail, at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Call and satisfy yourselves, at the old store, corner of Jefferson and Woodward avenues.  
jan. 1. HALLOCK & RAYMOND.

### DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, CHEAP FOR CASH.

WE have constantly on hand one of the largest and best stocks of Goods in Detroit. Thankful for the very liberal patronage of our friends, we solicit its continuance, assuring them that we will make it for their interest to call and see us. We have constantly on hand a supply of good Groceries for family use, and as we sell for cash, it enables us to offer either Dry Goods or Groceries, at the lowest possible price. Our 4s. 6d. Tea is too well known to require further comment. We will only say, beware of a spurious article, that many will attempt to palm off.

HOLMES & BABCOCK,  
jan. 1. Woodward Avenue.

THE Very best assortment of DRY GOODS, BONNETS & RIBBONS, Groceries, Paper Hangings and Window Shades may be found at Wholesale or Retail, at

### JAMES A. HICKS',

130 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT,

At prices that will defy competition. A general assortment of housekeeper's articles, consisting in part of Carpets, Featherers, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, &c., always on hand. Tea and Coffee drinkers are particularly invited to examine his 4s Young Hyson and Gunpowder tea, and his Coffee and Sugar, for he feels confident they will pronounce these articles the best in the market for the price.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

I am back again from the East, and have up my old Sign, "New York Dye-House," Woodward Avenue, next to W. K. Coyle's store, and opposite the old Depot. I am fully prepared, as heretofore, to

### DYE SILK, WOOLLEN AND COTTON.

Merino Shawls cleaned and dyed; Moreen Curtains, white Kid Gloves, Carpets, &c., &c. cleaned. Gentlemen's faded Clothes cleaned and dyed in Eastern style, and Woolen Yarn dyed to any pattern.  
Detroit, Jan. 1, 1849. H. A. YOUNG.

**DYEING & SCOURING.**—The subscriber, having opened a dyeing establishment North side of Jefferson Avenue, (corner of Jefferson Avenue and Shelby Street.) nearly opposite the Michigan Exchange, is prepared to execute orders of every description in his line of business, and in a style which has never been surpassed in the Western country. Shawls, Scarfs, Merinoes, China crapes, and every species of foreign fabric, dyed and finished in the best style. Moreens and Damask curtains, dyed and watered. Gentlemen's wearing apparel scoured, and the colors renovated or dyed, without taking the garment apart.  
M. CHAPPELL.

DETROIT, Oct. 7, 1848.

TERMS.—The MICHIGAN FARMER is published twice a month, by WARREN ISHAM, at one dollar a year in advance; after three months, \$1.25; after six months, \$1.50; after nine months, \$1.75. No subscription taken for less than one year, nor discontinued till all arrearages are paid. To clubs, five copies for four dollars.

Office on King's corner, third story.

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